Wanted.

WANTED—Board, by a gentleman and wife, in some private family. [illegible]

WANTED—One hundred dollars reward will be paid for any case of Catarrh that my Catarrh Cure fails to relieve. [illegible] BUSHNELL & VAN SCHAACK, No. 16 Lake street. [illegible]

WANTED—A Boy from 15 to 16 years of age to go into the country. [illegible]

WANTED—A partner with a small capital of $125, to engage in a light and profitable business. Apply at 58 Dearborn street, room 1.

WANTED—A new milch goat, for an infant. Call at 110 Wabash avenue, or address "T. S.," Box 1494, immediately.

WANTED—At the Mercantile Agency office, 101 Washington street, room 1 (upstairs), a book-keeper, [illegible] MILLER & CO.

WANTED—A position as assistant book-keeper, or copyist in a law office, by a young lady [illegible] Address Box 664, Chicago.

WANTED—By a young physician, [illegible] Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—A man in a hat and cap store: must speak German. [illegible] Apply at 148 Clark street, room 21, up stairs.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. References required. Apply at 490 North LaSalle street.

WANTED—A competent cook, and girl for second work, at 251 Indiana street.

WANTED—A lot of shelving, several counters, and two show cases. Address immediately, P. O. Box 3,342, Chicago.

WANTED—A middle aged lady in a bath room. [illegible] 115 South Clark street, room 21, up stairs.

WANTED—Partner. I wish to take an interest in an established retail grocery business in the city. [illegible]

WANTED—A partner who is a practical joiner and cabinet-maker, to establish a business. A small capital required. Inquire at 240 Water street, in the cigar store.

WANTED—To Rent—Two or three rooms suitable for housekeeping, [illegible] P. O. Drawer 5908.

WANTED—I want three pleasant rooms in a good location. [illegible] P. O. Drawer 6292, or call at Store No. 13 North Canal street.

WANTED—A clerk in a grocery store. [illegible] Box 1536.

WANTED—A girl or woman to do plain sewing and chamber work. [illegible] Inquire at 309 Michigan avenue.

WANTED—By a young man a sleeping room, with or without board, in a private family, [illegible]

WANTED—A Tinner, who can do all kinds of work needed in a country shop. [illegible]

WANTED—To purchase a cracker or white bread business, [illegible]

WANTED—Young Men, Attention. If you desire a luxuriant growth of whiskers and mustaches [illegible] Box 644 Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A man to take a farm [illegible] Box 735, Chicago.

WANTED Immediately, 100 men for Pacific Railroad. [illegible] 53 Dearborn street.

WANTED—To buy Pawn brokers' tickets. [illegible] 101 [illegible]

WANTED—By a gentleman a small cottage, North Side, east of Clark, [illegible]

WANTED—Information of the whereabouts of Sandy [illegible]

WANTED—Everybody to have the best and only perfect likeness of Abraham Lincoln. [illegible] Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Those afflicted with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, [illegible]

WANTED—A partner with $500 [illegible]

WANTED—All persons seeking [illegible]

WANTED—Strangers [illegible]

WANTED—Tailors! Tailors! [illegible]

WANTED—At No. 77 Illinois [illegible]

WANTED—By every loyal family, a picture of Abraham Lincoln. [illegible] W. T. PEAKE & CO. [illegible]

WANTED—Traveling Agents [illegible]

WANTED—Ladies to learn [illegible]

WANTED—An experienced [illegible]

WANTED—Rooms and board [illegible]

WANTED—A man to sell [illegible]

WANTED—A Partner having [illegible]

WANTED—A smart active [illegible]

WANTED—To rent a pleasant [illegible]

WANTED—American and German [illegible]

WANTED—To buy, an improved [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Local [illegible]

WANTED—To Inform [illegible]

WANTED—Good Ffr [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XVIII. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1865. NUMBER 313.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

Details of the Evidence of Yesterday.

Rev. W. H. Ryder, of Chicago, on the Stand.

Full Text of the Oldham Letter Found by Him in Richmond.

The Letter Found in Booths Trunk Signed "Sam."

Confirmation of the Death of Forrest—Shot by His Own Soldiers.

CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY BETWEEN GOV. BROWNLOW AND A UNITED STATES JUDGE.

Kirby Smith in Negotiation With Maximillian.

The Illinois Flag the First to Float over Richmond.

Petition from the Colored People of North Carolina for the Elective Franchise.

THE GREAT CONSPIRACY.

The Evidence of Yesterday—Rev. W. H. Ryder on the Stand—The Oldham Letter—The Letter Written by "Sam."

TESTIMONY OF J. REEVES.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—A. Reeve, a telegraph operator, residing in Brooklyn, Long Island, identified a dispatch handed him by Booth at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and sent to Louis J. Weichman, on the 23d of March. It simply read: "Tell John to telegraph number and street at once."

The witness then delivered the message to John Surratt, who, in response to Weichman's question what it was about, said: "Don't be so damned inquisitive."

TESTIMONY OF LEWIS WEICHMAN.

Weichman, who was next called, boarded at Mrs. Surratt's house in Washington after the 4th of March. [illegible]

[illegible]

WILLIAM CLENDENIN.

William Clendenin identified a knife as the one picked up on the evening of the assassination by a colored woman.

REV. W. H. RYDER.

Rev. Mr. Ryder, of Chicago, testified: I visited Richmond in the month of April, remaining from the 12th to the 21st, and picked up in or near the State House a letter signed "W. S. Oldham, Feb. 11, 1865," to Davis, in which he calls the attention of the President to the fact that certain difficulties in a plan invented to destroy the enemy's vessels, cities, &c., and to create terror at the North, had been overcome. The preparation is alluded to as having been prepared by Prof. McCulloch, to whom and one other person only the preparation was known. The writer states that for its use every vessel leaving foreign ports for the United States [illegible]

[A break occurs here owing to a severe storm at the East, and we can only get the conclusion.]

[illegible] of the War Department testified to his knowing that the endorsement was in the handwriting of Jeff. Davis. Other witnesses were examined.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Associated Press.]

THE OLDHAM LETTER.

The following is the full letter mentioned in Mr. Ryder's testimony:

"RICHMOND, Feb. 11, 1865.

"His Excellency Jeff. Davis, President C. S. A.:

"When Senator Johnson and myself waited upon you some days since in relation to the project of annoying and embarrassing the enemy by means of burning their shipping, towns, &c., there were several remarks made by you upon the subject, [illegible]

[illegible]

I am resp'y your ob'd't servant,

"W. S. OLDHAM."

THE ENDORSEMENT.

On the back of the letter are the two indorsements, the first being:

"RICHMOND, Feb. 12, '65.

"Hon. W. S. Oldham:

"In relation to plans and means of burning the enemy's shipping, towns, etc. Preparations are [illegible]

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in the hands of Prof. McCulloch, and are known only to one party; asks the President to have an interview with Gen. Harris, formerly from Missouri, on the subject. Secretary of State, at his convenience, please see Gen. Harris, and learn what plan he has for overcoming the difficulty heretofore experienced.

"Rec'd Feb. 17, 1865.

"20th Feb., 1865." "J. D."

MR. BRUCE.

Mr. Bruce testified he saw Atzerodt between 11 and 12 o'clock on the night of the assassination. He got into a street car at Sixth street, and rode toward the Navy Yard. He stopped near the Navy Yard to wait till the cars came back. He was a little excited.

J. T. OWENS.

Owens testified to knowing Professor McCulloch for twenty years. He was distinguished as a chemist; was Professor of Chemistry in Princeton College, and Professor of Mathematics at Jefferson College, Va., where the witness graduated, and in 1850 or 40 Assayer in the Mint at Philadelphia.

JUDGE BOLES.

Judge A. Boles testified that he visited Ford's Theater on the 15th and 16th of April and inspected the President's box. He described the apparent preparations for the brace and the incisions in the door, etc.

MAJOR RATHBONE.

Major Rathbone was re-examined, and stated that a brace was found against the inside of the door, and he removed it without difficulty when he went for medical aid for the President. He thought it could not be discovered by any person from the outside.

ISAAC JACQUET.

Isaac Jacquet testified to finding the bar or brace and taking it home. A piece was sawed off subsequently by an officer, but he did not finally take it away.

JOSEPH LEVERING.

Joseph Levering (colored) was re-examined, and testified that Harris, Ford and another gentleman, whose name he did not know, sent him to bring a rocking-chair from his room. When he brought it, Spangler was not on the stage. On the cross-examination he did not know certainly, but thought he might have been there. He did not notice the gentleman particularly. Thought the name of the other gent, with Ford, was Buckingham, but might be mistaken. Buckingham was a door-keeper at the front of the house that night.

LIEUT. PAFFEY.

Lieutenant Paffey was re-called, and testified to having visited the stable corner of Seventeenth and G streets, and recognized the horse he took up on the night of the 14th of April.

WM. EATON.

Wm. Eaton testified that he went to Booth's room on the night of the assassination, opened his trunk, and took out the papers and placed them in the hands of Lieutenant Terry, at the Provost Marshal's office.

LIEUT. TERRY.

Lieut. Terry, attached to the Provost Marshal's office, testified to the receipt of the foregoing papers, and produced the following letter in an envelope, addressed "J. Wilkes Booth, National Hotel, Washington City," and postmarked "Baltimore, March 30th," which was read by Col. Burnett to the Court.

THE LETTER OF "SAM."

HOOKSTOWN, Baltimore Co., March 27, 1865.

Dear John:—Was business so important that you could not remain in Baltimore until I saw you. I came in as soon as I could, and found you had gone to Washington. I called also to see Mike, but learned from his mother that he had gone out with you, and had not returned. I concluded, therefore, he had gone with you. How inconsiderate you have been. When I left, you stated we would not meet in a month or so, therefore I made application for employment, an answer to which I shall receive during the week. [illegible]

[illegible]

Ever, I subscribe myself your friend, SAM.

NEW YORK, May 18.—It is thought that witnesses will be produced in the conspiracy trial this afternoon to identify Payne as the man who attacked Secretary Seward, and to show that the Arnold and O'Laughlin in the trial [illegible] Mrs. Surratt appears to be breaking down, and O'Laughlin seems scarcely able to hold his head up, since the production of the evidence which implicates him.

FROM NASHVILLE.

An Interesting Case—Conflict between Gov. Brownlow and a District Judge—An Interesting Time Expected.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, May 18th, 1865.

The following editorial appeared this morning in the Nashville *Times and Press*. It strikingly reveals the spirit of the phases which disloyalty besides in the field is about to take:

"A novel and extraordinary affair occurred on last Tuesday, in the United States Court, at Knoxville, Judge Connally F. Trigg presiding, which promises to lead to legal proceedings of no common magnitude. [illegible]

[illegible]

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

An Interesting Episode—An Illinois Flag the First to Wave over Richmond—Muster out of Troops—A Villain in Custody.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, May 18th, 1865.

By official correspondence with Governor Andrew, Gov. Oglesby has been informed that just previous to the capture of Richmond, and when all was confusion in the city, a prisoner of war, by the name of John F. Locke, private in Co. E, 20th Reg't Mass. Vol., 5th Army Corps, went into the office of Major Turner, in the Libby prison, seized some Union flags that were hanging there as trophies, and going to the third story of the building, next to the Libby, flung the Stars and Stripes to the breeze, while the rebels were rapidly leaving the city in the street below. [illegible]

[illegible]

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

The Death of Forrest Confirmed—Circumstances of his Death—A Festive Gathering in Cairo.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, May 18.

The steamer city of Alton, Calvert master, [illegible] Memphis papers to yesterday evening. They confirm the previous reports of the death of Gen. Forrest. He was killed at Parkersville, Ala., on the 13th inst., by some of his own command. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE NEWS. (Chicago Tribune. FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1865.)

Our dispatches contain reports partially broken off by a severe storm at the East, of the evidence yesterday in the trial of the assassins. Rev. W. H. Ryder, of this city, was among the witnesses called, and testified as to the finding of the Oldham letter. The text of the letter is given in full, and relates, as our readers are aware, to the plan for destroying Federal shipping and Northern cities. The letter from one of Booth's fellow conspirators in Baltimore signed "Sam," which was found in his trunk, is also given.

We give in this issue the indictment of the assassination conspirators drawn by Judge Advocate Holt. The principal charge, it will be seen, is against all the persons who are under arrest, viz.: David E. Harrold, George A. Atzerodt, Lewis Payne, Michael O'Laughlin, Edward Spangler, Samuel Arnold, Mary E. Surratt and Samuel A. Mudd. They are charged with conspiring with the following persons:—John H. Surratt, John Wilkes Booth, Jefferson Davis, George N. Sanders, Beverly Tucker, Jacob Thompson, William C. Cleary, Clement C. Clay, George Harper, George Young, and others, to kill and murder Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, William H. Seward and Ulysses S. Grant, with intention to deprive the army and navy of the United States of a constitutional Commander-in-Chief, and to deprive the armies of the United States of their lawful commander, and to prevent a lawful election of President and Vice President of the United States; and to aid and comfort the insurgents engaged in armed Rebellion against the United States, and thereby to aid in the subversion and overthrow of the United States.

The guerilla leaders of Missouri, who for the past three years have plundered, burned and murdered, without stint or pity, are now anxious to make peace by surrendering upon the terms extended to the regular Confederate forces. Among them are such demons as Quantrell, the butcher, who committed the frightful atrocities at Lawrence. No truce should be made with these men, guilty of every crime in the calendar. Death alone can expiate their enormities.

Hon. James T. Brady, of New York, one of the commissioners appointed to visit New Orleans, has returned, and reports a sad condition of official affairs in that city. His report implicates some very prominent officials as engaged in corruption.

It is reported that Kirby Smith has been in negotiation with Maximillian. It is difficult to determine of what use either could be to the other.

The colored men of North Carolina have petitioned the President for the right of exercising the elective franchise. Their strongest argument is that they cannot see the justice of denying that privilege to those who have been fighting for the country, and granting it freely to those who are just returning from a four years' war against it. The point is well taken.

A correspondence between Gov. Oglesby and Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, has developed an interesting episode in the history of the recent events around Richmond. When that city was being evacuated a private in a Massachusetts regiment, in the Libby prison, seized a Union flag which was hanging up as a trophy, flung it to the breeze from one of the windows while the retreating rebel forces were passing in the street below. The flag was sent to Gov. Andrew, who writes that it belongs to an Illinois regiment, and will be forwarded here. Thus an Illinois flag was the first to wave in Richmond.

The death of the rebel Gen. Forrest is confirmed. He was shot by his own men at Parkville, Ala., on the 13th inst. The news of Johnston's surrender caused great rejoicing in his army and on retaliation for their [illegible] the troops took out six of them and shot them. The next day their comrades [illegible] shot the murderer.

An interesting conflict of authority has grown up between Gov. Brownlow of Tennessee, and Judge Trigg of the United States Court, in the Knoxville district, which may be briefly stated as follows: [illegible]

A letter in cypher, found in Jeff. Davis' office, at Richmond, proves his complicity in the assassination plot beyond doubt. It shows that he was in correspondence with the Canadian rebels on this very topic, and showed himself favorable to it.

Gen. Franz Sigel has laid down the sword and taken up the pen as editor and publisher of a thriving German paper in Baltimore.

[illegible]

The subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty loan yesterday amounted to a little over a million. The First National Bank of this city took [illegible]

Gold closed in New York last night at [illegible]

NEW WITNESS AGAINST DAVIS.

[illegible]

THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

[illegible]

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under the new proprietorship of Messrs. Landon & Wilcox, last evening, was by far the most brilliant affair of the kind ever given in this city. The party was select, the music and dancing excellent, and the repast most ample and varied. Costly cakes contributed for the occasion by several steamers composing the Memphis and St. Louis Packet Companies Line, as the offerings in compliment to Mr. Jewett Wilcox, one of the hotel proprietors, who was formerly connected with this line of steamers, constituted a novel and attractive feature among the table ornaments. The occasion was most creditable to our city and will ever be remembered with pleasure by all participating.

FROM CINCINNATI.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, May 18.

Major General George H. Thomas, in passing through our city for Louisville, stopped long enough to be presented to the Chamber of Commerce. In response to a welcome from Hon. Benj. Eggleston, the General said that the compliment was entirely unasked for, and more than he, simply a man of the people, trying to do his duty to his country, should expect. He was received with hearty enthusiasm, and was attended to his hotel by a large number of our leading citizens.

FROM DETROIT.

The Mexican Fever in Detroit—Erie Canal Freight—A Heavy Offer for Jeff. Davis' Body.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, May 18.—A well known resident of this city will soon establish a Mexican emigrant agency here, where persons desiring to emigrate to Mexico can register their names and be supplied with all necessary information.

The propeller Wisconsin arrived to-day with one hundred tons of Erie canal freight, the first of the season.

Capt. Jerry Sanders, of St. Clair Flats, has written to Secretary Stanton offering five million dollars for the body of Jeff. Davis and the female habiliments in which he was captured for one year, to be returned at the end of that time in as good condition as when received.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Guerillas Anxious for Peace—The Butcher Quantrell Among Them—Sessions of the American Baptist Union—Western Homoeopathic Institute.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, May 18, 1865.

General Pratt, of the State militia, telegraphs that Hottsclaw, Poole, Quantrell and other guerilla chiefs in North Missouri are anxious to surrender on condition of being treated as Confederate soldiers. The Union men are opposed to allowing the guerilla chiefs to reside in the State.

The American Baptist Union, composed of several hundred delegates, clergy and laymen, commenced its sessions to-day. Rev. M. B. Anderson, of Rochester, N. Y., is the Chairman.

The Western Homoeopathic Institute is in session here also. Several Chicago physicians are present. Dr. Temple, of St. Louis, presides.

FROM DESMOINES.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DESMOINES, May 18.

John G. Moore, late Captain in the 12th Maine Infantry, died last night at the Savery House. He was on his way to Idaho.

POSTSCRIPT.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, May 18.

The *Times* says Gen. Ripley, of Rutland, Vt., has in his possession an ingeniously constructed torpedo, made exactly to resemble a large lump of coal, which was sent to him from Richmond by his son, Brevet Brig. Gen. E. H. Ripley, and found in the private cabinet of Jeff. Davis after his flight from that city.

Jeff. Davis' Complicity.

The *Post* say editorially it has information from a trustworthy quarter, that a dispatch in cypher was found in Booth's pocket. A paper in cypher had previously been found in Jeff. Davis' house, in Richmond. This paper was not supposed to be of importance until the one in Booth's pocket was compared with it, and by the use of it was read. The note proved that Davis was in communication with two of the men in Canada, for whom rewards have been offered. The subject of the correspondence was the proposed assassination, which it is distinctly asserted Davis favored.

The Sword for the Pen.

The *Times'* special says: "Major General Franz Sigel has become connected as leading publisher and editor, with the daily and weekly Baltimore *Wecker*, the organ of the German Republican in that city. The new firm is Sigel & Schnauffer.

Mrs. Lincoln.

Mrs. Lincoln will not leave for Illinois to-morrow as stated. She is not yet quite ready and will not depart until Monday. Her health is improving.

New Revenue Districts.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The Tribune's Washington special says within the last forty-five days thirty new districts for the collection of internal revenue have been ordered in Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Kentucky and Mississippi. Revenue officers have been appointed, and the collection of revenue from the late rebel districts is already commencing. It has been determined to fill the offices of Assessors and Collectors with loyal Union men as far as practicable.

The Restoration of North Carolina.

It is understood that President Johnson has sent for the editor of the Raleigh *Standard* and other Union men of North Carolina, for a personal conference.

Gen. Sherman's Troops.

The right wing of Gen. Sherman's army, commanded by Major Gen. John A. Logan, is not expected to arrive at Alexandria before Friday or Saturday. The headquarters of the Army of the Tennessee, under charge of Capt. Taggart, has been established at the Mansion House, Alexandria, and the headquarters of the 16th corps on King street, at the same place. Gen. Sherman's headquarters have been prepared for his reception, and are situated in an orchard, a short distance outside of Alexandria.

How Halleck was Flanked.

When Gen. Halleck learned that Gen. Howard was intending to march the right wing of Sherman's army through Richmond, he telegraphed Howard he should not permit it, and his guards would be instructed to forbid their passage of the pontoons. Howard flanked Gen. Halleck by removing his guards and substituting his own.

TREASURY CIRCULAR.

Official Regulation of Trade with the South.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The following circular of instructions to officers of the Customs and agents acting as officers of the Customs, have just been issued.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 16, 1865.—In the practical application of the rules and regulations concerning commercial intercourse with insurrectionary States, known as the series of May 9th, 1865, all officers acting thereunder are directed to conform as little annoyance as possible to the parties [illegible]

[illegible]

(Signed,) H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

Official Corruption in New Orleans.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says Jas. T. Brady, one of the commissioners appointed to investigate the charges of official corruption in New Orleans, has arrived here, and his report will show a sad condition of affairs in that city. Some high names are implicated.

Seven-Thirties.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan, as reported from all parts of the Union to Jay Cooke, subscription agent, amounts to $1,051,900. The following are among the largest subscriptions: [illegible] First National Bank of Indianapolis, $0,000; First National Bank of Chicago, $0,000. [illegible]

Banks' Administration.

NEW YORK, May 18.—A special Washington dispatch states that the recent changes made by General Banks in New Orleans are viewed by the Administration as very judicious, and they are heartily commended.

Kirby Smith and Maximillian.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The *Post's* special says: "It is known that the Emperor Maximillian and the rebel Kirby Smith have recently been in negotiation, and it is no longer suspected that Smith will surrender without further fighting."

MR. LINCOLN.

A Letter from Him Hitherto Unpublished.

Cuthbert Bullitt, Esq., New Orleans, La.:

SIR:—The copy of a letter addressed to yourself by Mr. Thomas J. Durant, has been shown to me. The writer appears to be an able, a dispassionate, and an entirely sincere man. The first part of the letter is devoted to an effort to show that the secession ordinance of Louisiana was adopted against the will of a majority of the people. This is probably true, and in that fact may be found some instruction. Why did they allow the ordinance to go into effect? Why did they not exert themselves? Why stand passive and allow themselves to be trodden down by a minority? Why did they not hold popular meetings, and have a convention of their own to express and enforce the true sentiment of the state? If preorganization was against them, then why not do this, now that the United States army is present to protect them? The paralyzer—the dead palsy—of the Government in the whole struggle is, that this class of men will do nothing for the Government—nothing for themselves—except that the Government shall not strike its enemies, lest they should be struck by accident.

Mr. Durant complains that in various ways, the relation of master and slave is disturbed by the presence of our army; and he considers it particularly vexatious that this, in part, is done under cover of an act of Congress, while constitutional guarantees are suspended on the plea of military necessity. It is a military necessity to have men and money; and we cannot get either in sufficient numbers or amounts, if we keep from or drive from our lines slaves coming to them.

Mr. Durant cannot be ignorant of the pressure in this direction, nor of my efforts to hold it within bounds, till he and such as he, shall have time to help themselves.

I am not posted to speak understandingly on the public regulations of which Mr. Durant complains. If experience shows any of them to be wrong, let them be set right. I think I can perceive in the freedom of trade which Mr. Durant urges, that he would relieve both friends and enemies from the pressure of the blockade. By this he would serve the enemy more effectively than the enemy is able to serve himself.

I do not say or believe that to serve the enemy is the purpose of Mr. Durant, or that he is conscious of any purposes other than national and patriotic ones. Still, if there were a class of men, who, having no choice of sides in the contest, were anxious only to have quiet and comfort for themselves while it rages, and to fall in with the victorious side at the end of it without loss to themselves, their advice as to the mode of conducting the contest would be precisely such as his.

He speaks of no duty, apparently thinking of none, resting upon Union men. He even thinks it injurious to the Union cause that they should be restrained in trade and passage without taking sides. They are to touch neither a sail nor a pump—live merely passengers ("dead heads" at that) to be carried throughout the storm, and safely landed right side up. Nay, more—even a mutineer is to go untouched, lest these sacred passengers receive an accidental wound.

Of course, the rebellion will never be suppressed in Louisiana, if the professed Union men there will neither help to do it, nor permit the Government to do without their help.

Now I think the true remedy is very different from what is suggested by Mr. Durant. It does not lie in rounding the rough angles of the war, but in removing the necessity for the war. The people of Louisiana, who wish protection to person and property, have but to reach forth their hands and take it. Let them in good faith re-inaugurate the national authority, and set up a State government conforming thereto under the Constitution. They know how to do it, and can have the protection of the army while doing it. The army will withdraw so soon as such government can dispense with its presence, and the people of the State can then, upon the old terms, govern themselves to their own liking. This is very simple and easy.

If they will do this—if they prefer to hazard all for the sake of destroying the government—it is for them to consider whether it is probable I will surrender the Government to save them from losing all. If they decline what I suggest, you scarcely need to ask what I will do.

What would you do in my position?

Would you drop the war where it is? or would you prosecute it in future with elder-stalk squirts, charged with rosewater? Would you deal lighter blows rather than heavier ones? Would you give up the contest, leaving any available means unapplied?

I am in no boastful mood. I shall not do more than I can, but shall do all I can to save the Government, which is my sworn duty as well as my personal inclination. I shall do nothing in malice. What I deal with is too vast for malicious dealing. Yours, very truly,

A. LINCOLN.

Washington, D. C. July 28, 1862.

The above was written during the very darkest hour of the war—just after McClellan had made a wreck of the army of the Potomac in the Chickahominy swamps. The letter shows that "Old Abe" was resolved never to give up the ship. It was before he had issued the Emancipation Proclamation, but his mind had previously been made up to receive the aid of the negroes and to grant them their freedom.

The New Orleans Troubles.

NEW YORK May 18.—The *Post's* special says Gov. Wells, of Louisiana, and others, arrived at Washington to-day, to see President Johnson in relation to existing local troubles in that State.

Sherman's Troops.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Nearly all of General Sherman's troops are moving into camp on the other side of the Potomac.

New Advertisements.

SEVENTH WARD.

The members of the 7th Ward Draft Association will meet on SATURDAY evening, May 20th, at the house of Gerhard Schaad, on [illegible] street, near Des Plaines. Every member is requested to be on hand as business of importance will be transacted. JOHN COMISKY, President.

MASONIC.—There will be a special Convocation of Washington Chapter No. [illegible] this (FRIDAY) Evening [illegible] WM. PADDLEFORD Jr., Sec'y.

108.—GREAT REDUCTION in prices at Brand's popular Photographic Gallery, 108 LAKE STREET. Photographs of all kinds at a gold basis, and unsurpassed for brilliancy and beauty of finish. E. L. BRAND, Proprietor, 108 Lake street.

TO INVENTORS. COBURN & MARRS, Patent Lawyers and Solicitors, No. 11 Larmon Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets, Chicago, Ill. The Inventor's Hand Book sent gratis on application.

CUT THIS OUT

And send it, with 10 cents for circulars and return postage, if you wish to learn of a new and useful [illegible] Address E. SAYWELL, Box 4781, Chicago.

Ely's Furnishing House.

Go there for Opera Goods of all kinds, Silk, Linen, Hemstitched and Bordered Handkerchiefs, Silk, Linen, Gauze and Cotton Suspenders, Silk, Lisle Thread, Berlin and Kid Gloves, real English tan deer skin Driving Gloves, Cloth and Leather Gaiters, all kinds, Silk, Lisle Thread, Cotton and Merino Underwear, ELY'S, cor. Washington and Dearborn.

MONEY WANTED.—A good chance for investment. The advertiser having more business than his capital can properly carry, desires to borrow $1,500 for six months, as security for which he will give warehouse receipts for goods, the market value of which is more than double the loan. [illegible] Post Office Box 1322.

THE CHICAGO TIMES.

Reduction in Prices.

The subscription prices of THE CHICAGO TIMES have been reduced to the following rates:

DAILY.

In the city, by carriers, per week	$0.25
By mail, one year	12.00
" six months	6.00
" three months	3.00
" one month	1.00

TRI-WEEKLY.

By mail, one year	$6.00
" six months	3.00
" three months	1.50

The price to newsdealers is $3.15 per 100 sheets. The price per copy is FIVE CENTS on all railroad trains and at all news depots in the Northwestern States. W. F. STOREY & CO., Publishers.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMP'Y.

This Company are now prepared to

Receive and Forward

All business offered for points on Green Bay, Northern Michigan, and on Lake Superior.

Expresses Twice Daily to Green Bay and Daily to Lake Superior. C. W. BARRETT, Agent.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have this day entered into a Copartnership under the name and style of

VAN WAGENEN & FAY,

For the transaction of a

General Insurance Business,

And occupy the elegant rooms on the southwest corner of Clark and Washington streets, [illegible] RICHARD D. VAN WAGENEN, JAMES W. FAY. Chicago, May 18th, 1865.

ORDER EARLY.

Will be for sale THURSDAY at 4 P. M., the only Photograph, taken by a regular artist at the time

He (Jefferson Davis) was Captured,

With the Wife's Clothes On, etc.

Showing him truly up in the habiliments of his wife, when she said: "Look out or he will hurt some one." Sent post-paid on receipt of 25 cents. Address BANFORD & BALDWIN, 125 to 137 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

TO BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND THE BUSINESS MEN IN GENERAL.

[illegible]

New Advertisments

DE GRAFF'S

CLOTHING HOUSE,

FOR

MEN, YOUTHS' AND BOYS,

Corner State and Randolph-sts.

The best assortment of Desirable Goods of every description in this city, consisting of

Business Coats,

PANTS AND VESTS

All grades and colors; complete suits to match.

Dress Suits,

All qualities, made in the latest New York styles.

BOYS' CLOTHING,

IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

Suits in all qualities and colors, in size from three years upwards. The entire stock of

Men's, Youths' and Boys' CLOTHING

For sale at prices which

DEFY COMPETITION

In this market, having been purchased during the latest decline in New York City, and offered at the smallest advance on cost.

L. DeGRAFF,

Corner State and Randolph-sts.

N. B.—Pieces given to match Boys' Clothing.

7-30'S.

Office of Preston, Willard & Keen, Bankers, Government Loan Agents, 47 South Clark Street, Chicago.

The 3d Series of

Seven-Thirties

Was absorbed on the 13th inst., and Secretary McCulloch has decided to issue, under the supervision of the General Agent, Jay Cooke, the balance of the six hundred million [illegible]

[illegible]

PRESTON, WILLARD & KEEN, Agents for the 7-30 Loan.

YOUNG MENS ASSOCIATION.

The Library of the Young Men's Association will be closed for the annual examination of the books on Monday, May 22d. All books must be returned, and all outstanding dues and fines paid previous to that time. By order of the Library Committee. JOHN M. HORTON, Lib'n.

REMOVAL.

Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company has removed to Rooms 6 & 7 Crosby's Opera House, 63 Washington street.

FARM MILL.—The attention of Capitalists, Machinists and others who are seeking opportunities for profitable investment or speculation, are invited to call at Rooms de' Ware on [illegible] 190 & 192 Washington street, Chicago, and examine the operation of the American Farm Mill, and for further information, call on or address me, at my Office, 95 Washington street, Room 4, up stairs. A. ORVIS.

Dyspepsia and Fits.

FITS—A Sure cure for these distressing complaints is now made known in a Treatise on Foreign and Native Herbal preparations, published by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was furnished him in such a providential manner that he can not conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who has used it, never having failed in a single case. It is equally sure in cases of Fits as of Dyspepsia; and the ingredients may be obtained from any druggist. Sent free to all on receipt of five cents to prepay postage, &c. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand st., Jersey City, N. J.

POCKET BOOK

LOST, between Randolph and Madison, on Clark st., containing draft on S. H. Benoist, 67 Exchange Place, New York, and indorsed by S. S. Goss, for seventy six hundred ($7,600) dollars, payment stopped. A suitable reward will be given to the finder on returning it to the office, 94 Clark street.

WHICH IS THE BEST PIANO made? The

STEINWAY

The leading Pianists, Vocalists, Organists and Conductors of the day unite in the opinion that, for "tone, expression, precision, action, durability, and power of vibration in tune," the Steinway Piano is "superior to all others." SMITH & NIXON, Clark and Washington streets, and in Cincinnati.

DO NOT DELAY. NOW IS the time to do it. HARRIS & CHAPMAN'S

CEDAR CAMPHOR

Kills Moths effectually, and cheap enough if you attend to it NOW. Every Druggist has it.

Remember the Water Tax

TO-DAY.

A few days only remain in which you can save ten per cent on the water taxes.

ASSASSINATION OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

A full and graphic account, from reliable authority, with portraits of all parties [illegible] Address [illegible] 125 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 948.

TO PHYSICIANS

Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Saddle Bags, Trusses, Crutches, Supporters, Magnetic Machines, Tiemann's Surgical Instruments, &c.

For sale by BLISS & SHARP, Druggists, 144 Lake street.

WESTERN WHITE LEAD CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead and Zinc Paints, Putty, &c.,

68 & 70 North Dearborn-st, Chicago. P. O. BOX 143. LEE, ANTES & CO.

TRUSSES! TRUSSES!

Hard Rubber Trusses at No. 138 South Clark st. [illegible]

15th Ward Draft Association.

There will be a meeting of the above Association at Turner Hall this (Friday) evening at 8 o'clock. By order of the Committee.

DENTISTRY.

DR. W. B. MEAD

is now prepared to receive his friends and the public generally at [illegible]

New Advertisements.

THE

Amber Oil Company,

OF CHICAGO.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Capital Stock,

$500,000.00.

IN SHARES OF

$5 EACH, PAR VALUE.

Working Capital $50,000

The property of the Company consists of 20 acres, situated on the north bank of the Allegheny River, just half way between Oil City and Franklin, in Venango County, Pennsylvania. The Company owns all its Lands in fee, and is thus enabled to operate its lands on the usual terms of one-half the oil, at no expense to the Company. The yield is not prospective, but actual.

OIL HAS BEEN STRUCK,

And one well is now producing FORTY BARRELS per day. The Oil obtained is HEAVY LUBRICATING OIL, worth, at present date, $30 per barrel at the well. Facilities for shipment of product, procuring machinery, &c., are unequaled, as the tracks of the Franklin Branch of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway running through them, besides fronting on the Allegheny River 388 rods. [illegible] The names of the Directors of this Company are of themselves sufficient endorsement of the claims of the Company upon the public confidence.

OFFICERS:

President—Col. E. D. TAYLOR.
Vice President—H. D. COLVIN.
Secretary—GEO. C. CLARKE.
Treasurer—D. W. MITCHELL.
Counsel—EATES & TOWSLEE.
Superintendent—DAVID RUNNION.

DIRECTORS:

COL. E. D. TAYLOR, President Northern Illinois Coal and Iron Co.
JNO. C. GAULT, Superintendent Galena Division C. & N. W. Railway Co.
D. W. MITCHELL, Agent Kingsbury Estate.
JNO. M. VAN OSDEL, Architect.
H. D. COLVIN, Superintendent U. S. Express Co.
DR. J. W. ELDRIDGE.
GRANVILLE KIMBALL, Commission Merchant.
F. E. TOWSLEE, of Bates & Towslee, Attorneys.
GEO. F. WETHERBE, of G. F. Wetherbe & Co., Commission Merchants.

Subscription books now open at the Office of the Company, No. 2 Smith & Nixon's Building, and at the Office of D. W. MITCHELL, No. 145 Lake street.

BANK ROBBERY!

LILLIE'S BANK SAFE

ROBBED

Through one of his New

DIAL BANK LOCKS.

On the night of April 6th, the Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company, of Westfield, Ohio, was robbed of over $57,000, consisting mostly of 5-20 and 7-30 Government Bonds. The officers of the Bank offer a reward of $7,000 for the detection and conviction of the robbers. Lillie says, in his circulars, that investments in greenbacks and 5-20 bonds are not complete if secured in one of his Burglar and Fire Proofs. (Good joke.) The Directors of the Bank were told when they bought their safe it was reliably Burglar Proof. For the interested should write RUFUS FREEMAN, Esq., President, or A. G. HAWLEY, Esq., Secretary, Westfield. Le Roy Post Office, Ohio.

Letters in relation to above from responsible parties can be seen at my office.

F. W. PRATT,

86 Washington Street.

LINCOLN

MOURNING PIN.

PERFECT PICTURE.

EVERY LOYAL BREAST SHOULD WEAR ONE.

Sent by mail, post paid, everywhere, for 50 cents, or $1 for [illegible] Lincoln and Mrs. Lincoln Photographs. Price 25 cents or $2.50 per dozen. Address all orders plainly to C. L. BRIGGS, 144 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILL.

REMOVAL.

DURHAM & GILBERT

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

Bedding Stores and Factory

From 107 Randolph and 64 Dearborn-st., to

69 Randolph Street.

P. O. BOX 2890.

MATTRESS MAKERS WANTED.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH AND CORNED BEEF:

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 14 Gerrit Block, Chicago, Ill., May 18, 1865. Sealed proposals (in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached) will be received at this office until 12 m. on Wednesday, the 24th day of May 1865, for furnishing the troops, hospitals, &c., for three months, (or such shorter time as the Commissary General may direct) commencing the first day of June, 1865, with Fresh and Corned Beef, in such quantities and at such times as the Commissaries may direct, at the following Posts, viz: Chicago, Camp Douglas and Camp Fry; Rock Island, Quincy and Springfield. [illegible] GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Captain and C. S.

The Liverpool, London and Globe

FIRE INSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1836

Invested Funds Exceed $15,000,000.

Invested in the United States over $1,400,000.

[illegible] ROBERT REID, Agent, 48 LaSalle street, Bank of Montreal.

WHEREAS, my wife, Lavinia S., has left my bed and board without cause or provocation, and is staying at 184 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill., this is to forbid all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date. Chicago, May 18, 1865. ORRIN A. ALFORD.

TAYLOR'S INSPECTION AND STORAGE HOUSES,

OPPOSITE MICHIGAN CENTRAL DEPOT.

A No. 1 Storage for 10,000 brls Flour, and Property

(NOT HAZARDOUS)

REQUIRING DRY STORAGE.

And for 15,000 Barrels Provisions,

[illegible] TAYLOR WON'T MOVE.

To Commission Merchants.

We have for rent a

Large Double Office.

Near Chamber of Commerce. HOBBS, GRACE & CO., 164 and 166 Washington-st.

HO! FOR MEXICO.

THE EMIGRANT PROJECT.

[illegible]

REMOVAL.—Hobbs, Grace & Co., Commission Merchants, have removed to their new Warehouse,

164 and 166 Washington Street.

SHADE HANGERS AND PAPER HANGERS

Wanted at E. G. L. Faxon's.

New Advertisements.

FLOUR SACKS.

WE SELL NONE BUT

HURD'S AUBURN

FLAT BOTTOM

SACKS!

AND

WARRANT

EVERY ONE

TO HOLD.

Will pay the money back for all that burst and are returned to us.

Prices as low as for any GOOD Sack.

MILLERS

Will do well to buy sacks that are all

WARRANTED.

ORDER OF

Rock River Paper Co.,

13 LASALLE STREET.

7-30 7-30

LOAN.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK.

CHICAGO.

U. S. DEPOSITORY AND GOV'T AGENT.

OFFICE:

Corner Dearborn and Randolph Sts.

SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY

FOR

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

ONLY LOAN

IN MARKET

NOW OFFERED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

The 7-30 Notes are convertible, on their maturity, at the option of the holder, into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS.

FREE FROM TAXATION!

The 7-30 Notes cannot be taxed by Towns, Cities, Counties or States. This fact increases their value from one to three per cent., according to the taxation of other property.

Subscriptions received and orders filled. The usual commission of ¼ per cent allowed to Bankers and Brokers.

New York Exchange and 5 per cent. Notes with accrued interest, received in payment of 7-30's.

Parties desiring to invest in this Loan can send Currency to us, free of charge, by our season contract. Notes will be forwarded to them

FREE OF CHARGE.

FULL SUPPLY OF NOTES ON HAND FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

IRA HOLMES, Cashier.

Second National Bank

OF CHICAGO.

7-30 U. S. Notes.

This Bank is prepared to fill orders received from Banks and Bankers for the U. S. 7-30 Notes, dated 15th June, 1865, on the usual terms. E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

Great Sacrifice.

REDUCING STOCK.

WE ARE GOING TO MOVE, AND WILL SELL

Envelopes and Paper

AT

PANIC PRICES.

If you want bargains, now is the time. 2,000,000 Envelopes at less than cost of manufacture. Call at No. 12 South Clark st., up-stairs. J. D. STRICKLER & BRO.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.

205 & 207 S. Water St.

SHIP CHANDLERS

AND

SAIL MAKERS.

Twines and Cordage

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

AWNINGS

TENTS,

WAGON COVERS & FLAGS

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.

HARD COAL.

On and after May 11 we shall sell all sizes Hard Coal At $15 per Ton, Delivered. KELLOGG & GRAY, 66 Market street, Cor. Washington.

KEY TO LOVE; or, Dr. S. M. Landis' very celebrated private lectures on "Psychological Fascinations," just out. [illegible]

FOUR BUSHEL BURLAPS

FOR SALE BY

H. P. QUIRBY, 190 S. Water st.

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!!

Who will not have a set of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, When they can be had for ten dollars? The most beautiful upper or lower sets made from $15 to $25, opposite the Post Office, 107 [illegible] D. M. TOWNER, Dentist.

ROOFING MATERIALS FOR SALE.—A large stock of Roofing Paper and Cement, of the best quality, constantly on hand and for sale by [illegible] Office—Room No. 7 Masonic Temple, 87 Dearborn street. P. O. Box 4169.

EYE & EAR.

DR. UNDERWOOD, Oculist and Aurist, Operative Surgeon. [illegible] 134 Randolph street, Chicago. Artificial Eyes and Ear-Drums inserted.

PLEASANT ROOM.

A pleasant room, close by Michigan avenue, and looking upon the Lake, can be had, with board, by addressing "R. J. M." Tribune Office.

FOR GRACELAND CEMETERY.—Cars leave Water street, through with out stopping, for Graceland Cemetery. [illegible]

Let the Blind See.

DR. SHAW will guarantee a cure in all curable diseases of the eyes. [illegible]

Office, 153 South Clark street, Room No. 7. P. O. Drawer 6311. CHICAGO, ILL.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.—[illegible]

New Advertisements.

A GENTLEMAN WHO CAN COMMAND IN CASH

$8,000 to $10,000

Can secure an opportunity either as an

ACTIVE OR SPECIAL PARTNER

IN

A HOUSE ALREADY ESTABLISHED IN BUSINESS,

With or the prospects of any concern in Chicago, doing a heavy jobbing, retail and wholesale trade, by addressing "CASH," Tribune office. [illegible]

REMOVAL.

Torrence, Manning & Co.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Notions, Hosiery, Gloves,

Hoop Skirts, Corsets,

AND FANCY GOODS,

HAVE REMOVED TO

35 Lake Street and 39 Wabash Avenue.

Our stock will be found full and complete, and at as low prices as can be found in the market.

BUY

HADLEY COMPANY

SIX CORD, SOFT FINISHED

SPOOL COTTON

OF

JOHN V. FARWELL & CO.,

Dry Goods Jobbers,

42, 44 and 46

Wabash Avenue,

And thus support AMERICAN industry, while you get a thread equal to Coats' at a less price.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO'S

AUTOMATIC ORGANS,

SCHOOL ORGANS

AND

MELODEONS.

THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND NOW IN USE.

Every Instrument Warranted for Five Years.

Our reputation gives the superior excellence of our instruments has not been questioned, and for two years past the enormous demand has made it impossible for us to meet our orders promptly. With our increased facilities, we feel warranted in assuring our patrons that their orders will be promptly met, and solicit a continuance of their patronage.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO CLERGYMEN, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

Address

Geo. A. Prince & Co.

89 Washington street, Chicago.

AN ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, with full description of styles, will be sent free to any address.

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her

SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation, will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

Sure to Regulate the Bowels.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

Relief and Health to your Infants

We have put up and sold this article for over 30 years, and CAN SAY IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED IN A SINGLE INSTANCE TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after 30 years experience; AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance, where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Price, Only 35 cents a Bottle.

The following is an extract of a letter written by the Rev. J. S. Holme, pastor of the Pierpont-street Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., to the Journal and Messenger, Cincinnati, O., and speaks volumes in favor of that world-renowned medicine, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING:

"We see an advertisement in your columns of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Now, we never said a word in favor of a patent medicine before in our life, but we feel compelled to say to your readers that this is no humbug—we have tried it, and know it to be all it claims. It is probably one of the most successful medicines of the day, because it is one of the best. And those of our readers who have babies can't do better than lay in a supply."

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW THROUGH LINE

To Escanaba, Marquette, Portage, Eagle Harbor, Ontonagon, and all intermediate points on

LAKE SUPERIOR.

This Company has perfected arrangements whereby Merchandise or other Freight may be transported through to above points with dispatch and at low rates.

Time from Chicago to Marquette thirty six hours. Goods should be delivered at the Wisconsin Division Freight depot. For through rates or other information, apply to [illegible] General Freight Agent.

RARE CHANCE

FOR BUSINESS!

The proprietors having other business which requires their attention and capital, offer FOR SALE the entire property connected with the AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE, 52 & 54 West Lake Street, Chicago. [illegible] STODDARD & CO., 153 Lake st.

REMOVAL.

We have removed from [illegible] Clark street

TO 67 WASHINGTON ST.,

(In Crosby's Opera House).

Where, with increased facilities for doing business, we hope to fill all orders, whether

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

more satisfactorily than ever before.

ROOT & CADY,

67 Washington street, Chicago.

Wholesale Agents for the Northwest of Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs, Bradbury Pianos. [illegible]

INSPECTING, OVERHAULING, and

Resalting Provisions.

WE HAVE GENUINE

TURKS ISLAND SALT,

[illegible] UNDERWOOD & CO.

1865—STEAMBOATS—1865

GOODRICH'S

LAKE MICHIGAN AND LAKE SUPERIOR LINE

[illegible]

TRY IT.

NELSON & SONS

OLD

English Erasive Soap.

[illegible]

[illegible] Tribune.

FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1865.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH HIM?

[illegible] Davis stands at the bar of public opinion. He must abide the verdict of that very power he has denied and resisted. Law is [illegible], never abates one jot or tittle of its demands. If public opinion is a tyrant, America is under the rule of a monstrous tyranny. The oligarchy protested against the [illegible] of democracy and offered the wager of battle. The cause of the people has triumphed. The writ of popular right has been [illegible] and vindicated by war. The [illegible] of the Southern part of the national domain must renew their allegiance and pay the penalty of outraging the rights of humanity, the chosen and indefeasible inheritance of the American people. The inevitable Nemesis of avenging fate has overtaken the representative of revolt, and he stands before a jury of his peers awaiting the popular verdict. The power he despised has become the arbiter of his destiny. The fate of the arrogant aristocrat is being evolved from plebeian brains, and plebeian tongues will speak the sentence of his condign punishment.

Wendell Phillips, in a recent address before the Anti-Slavery Society, said that he wrote upon the tomb of John Brown, "Virginia did not dare to let him live," and he did not wish to give any Southern sympathizer, hereafter, the opportunity to write upon the tomb of Jeff. Davis, "The North did not dare to let him live." And the New York *Tribune* thinks that hanging is the worst use a man can be put to, and, now that slavery is dead, expects to *reform* the slaveholders, reduce the turgidity of their pride and arrogance by bread and milk poultices, and impart an odor of sanctity to them by means of rose water. Such magnanimous views and intentions are too ponderous to be of any use—more weighty than wise. If, under the auspices of Wendell Phillips, a votive temple should be erected to commemorate Northern forgiveness and magnanimity, he would find inscribed all over its walls by secession sympathizers: "The Republic did not dare to hang Jeff. Davis." Wendell Phillips and the New York *Tribune* can enjoy their accustomed egotistic solace that they are in advance of public sentiment concerning the punishment of treason. The popular will, on the broad basis of a wise expediency for our national future, will decree the death of Jeff. Davis, and Andrew Johnson will interpose no obstacle to thwart the intent of public sentiment. Our national strength and reputation among those at home and abroad who are unsympathetic with our cause, require that treason should be distinctively branded as the greatest of crimes and should meet the extremest penalty. Magnanimity toward the acknowledged head of treason would but increase the latent skepticism in baser minds of our national courage. And if, with the knowledge of the cause and acquaintance with the record of the late slavery rebellion, the execution of Jeff. Davis by the United States Government would make a *martyr* of him at home or abroad, free America desires to know such possibility—it would strongly suggest that the power of the oppressor required still further humiliation.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN THE SOUTH.

We print elsewhere a communication objecting to the policy heretofore advocated by us relative to negro suffrage at the South, upon the following grounds, viz:

1. That we, i. e., the people of the whole nation as represented in the President, Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, have no power to impart the right of suffrage to the negroes of the South, the Constitution having left that question to the people of the several States.

2. That as the Southern States are all *in the Union*, no question upon their admission or rejection can come before Congress, and hence Congress cannot require negro suffrage in those States as the condition to their admission.

3. The seceded States must come in or return to the Union, with their former constitutions and statute laws, which exclude negro suffrage.

4. The aid of the black citizens of the United States is in no way required to bring those States back into the Union.

5. It would be unjust to exclude all whites who are unable to read and write and give the suffrage to those negroes who can read and write.

6. If negroes vote they must hold office, which is impossible.

7. Negro suffrage is a "new and wild theory, which reason, law and nature would forbid the realization of."

We will meet these objections in the inverse order in which they are presented, in order to discuss the least important first.

Our correspondent is simply mistaken in stating negro suffrage to be a new theory. The negroes have voted under looser limitations than those we propose in New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, Ohio, North Carolina, and Tennessee. In the three first named they vote without qualification. In New York with a property qualification. In Ohio if of one-half white blood. In North Carolina and Tennessee the right of suffrage was taken from them by amendments of the original constitutions of those States. Andrew Jackson was not too conservative to call out the negro vote of Tennessee, and were it not for the negro vote in New York Horatio Seymour would now be Governor of that State. If negroes during all periods of the republic have voted, is the doctrine new? If it was sane and democratic to have them vote amidst slaveholding communities, is it wild to let them vote after slavery is abolished? If neither reason, law nor nature forbade free negroes to vote, when they were so few in numbers that the exclusion of them all from voting would have wrought no great injustice, do they now forbid it when to exclude them is to leave half the population of eleven States free but unprotected, citizens but of a pariah or helot class, unable to obtain their conceived rights by the same mode in which we obtain them, viz.: the ballot box, and dependent therefore for their rights on the charity of their late owners or on their own strong arms, rising in bloody revolution?

We insist that while negro suffrage is sanctioned by enough of usage to make it respectable, the exclusion of half or two-thirds of the free citizens within a State from the ballot box, is a "new and wild theory, the realization of which reason, law and nature, would forbid." It would convert all the Southern States into "rotten boroughs" in which a few whites would cast the vote for hundreds of citizens in imitation of the rotten borough system of England. For it must be borne in mind that the former slaves who, as such, had a three-fifths representation now have a full representation as citizens. The Constitution of the United States, Art. 1, Sec. 2, declares that—

"Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole *number of free persons*, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons."

Representatives and direct taxes must therefore now be apportioned among the Southern States according to the whole number of whites and negroes. Who are to pay these taxes and to cast these votes on behalf of the black citizens of the South? If a Congressional district contains ten thousand loyal whites and sixty thousand loyal blacks, will the former pay the direct taxes of the latter? If not, how can they justly vote for them? We may say this may be done with the same justice as native and naturalized citizens at the North vote for tax-paying aliens and women. But would it be safe at the North to exclude aliens from any means of acquiring the right to vote, and still allow them to come hither until they had become the majority of our people? Do we not see a vast difference in principle between excluding a class for a few years only, so that the excluded element is always unimportant, and the exclusion of a class numerically in the majority forever. To have excluded all aliens in the North from the privilege of naturalization, would have been on a par with the proposition to exclude the entire negro vote in the South. In the former case the excluded class would no sooner have [illegible] the majority than they would have attempted revolution. Even in the little State of Rhode Island the exclusion of the majority from the right of suffrage gave rise to the Dorr rebellion, which threatened almost to convulse the nation, and which led to the amendment of their constitution, extending the suffrage. The exclusion of an important minority from the suffrage is far different in principle from the exclusion of a majority or of a considerable number. No system [illegible] can be absolutely perfect, but as the number excluded increases, and in proportion to the difference of rank, class or [illegible] between the [illegible] and the [illegible] [illegible] grows [illegible] and the dangers of revolution [illegible]. What we desire is that the negroes of the South shall be so far admitted to vote as that the race shall feel that they are represented as well as taxed. Our fathers declared that taxation and representation were inseparable. They directed in the Constitution that they should be apportioned equally [illegible] the whole number of free persons.

But it is objected if negroes vote, they [illegible]

Under the modified suffrage which we advocate, the white vote would so far maintain the ascendency, that no black man could be elected to office without the co-operation of the white vote. But it does not follow that the right to hold office should accompany the right to vote. Naturalized citizens are now excluded from the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and black citizens might be excluded from a still larger class of offices. If, however, the State of South Carolina should prefer a black Governor to a white one, it would not lie in the mouths of the advocates of "State rights" to object to it.

As our correspondent admits that our exclusion of those who cannot read and write, is wise in itself, we need not defend it till we meet with some sincere objector to it.

He avers that the aid of the black citizens of the South is not required to restore those States to the Union. For two years the war was fought by us on that principle, and failed. The Emancipation Proclamation stated that "military necessity" required the aid of the blacks to restore those States. Having obtained their aid on that pretence, we would prove the white race to be very mean, by now repudiating it. If we needed them to fight for the Union, it is now too early for us to decide that we do not need them to vote for the Union. But it is said the seceded States must re-enter the Union under their old constitution, and with their former laws, which exclude negro suffrage. This is untrue. No reconstructed State has adopted its former constitution. Since neither Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, Virginia or West Virginia have adopted their old State Constitutions, it is neither necessary nor probable that the other Southern States will do so.

Whether the Southern States are to be styled "in the Union" or "out of the Union," is not a question of fact nor of law, but merely of the use of language—a war of words. They are, as Mr. Lincoln admirably stated, "out of their proper practical relations to the Union," and it is for Congress to decide whether and when they will have resumed those relations, by admitting or rejecting the members whom they shall send to Congress. There is now no lawful State government in North or South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi or Texas. Those State governments, like the franchises of any other body politic or corporation have lapsed by non-user and misuser during the past four years. The provisions of the Constitution of the United States, and of each Southern State which require all the State officers before entering on their office, to swear to support the Constitution of the United States, and of their own State, have been disregarded, and hence there has been no State officer lawfully created in those States during the war. This is as perfect a lapse of the State Government as if all its officers had died at the same moment. There is no Governor to order an election, no Inspectors to hold it, no county officers to receive it, no Secretary of State or Legislature to audit and announce it—no starting point at which to begin. All power is therefore in the people of the State. And who are they? They are of four classes:

1. Disloyal whites—very numerous, say one-third.

2. Loyal whites—very few, say one-sixth.

3. Loyal blacks—formerly free, very few, say one-sixth.

4. Loyal blacks—formerly slaves, very numerous, say one-third.

Of the first-class many are paroled prisoners of war, not exchanged—*i. e.*, alien enemies, who cannot vote in fact nor in law, yet whom the old Constitution would permit to vote. This fact sufficiently determines that the old State Constitution has no weight in deciding who shall now vote, *for falsus in uno falsus in omnibus*. If worthless in part it is worthless altogether. Besides, the old Constitution would make the fourth class slaves, while in fact and in law they are citizens. A constitution which is invalid as to two-thirds of the people of a State must be invalid as to the whole. Hence not only is the living organization or State government wanting but a State constitution is wholly wanting. All power is resolved back into the people with no law or tribunal to decide who are or not the people, until some organization, claiming to be a convention of the people, adopts a constitution, elects officers and asks admission for them into Congress, whereupon Congress will decide whether they represent the people or not. Suppose these classes to meet in separate conventions. The first—disloyal whites—would include the majority of the former voters of the State, but who doubts that Congress would reject it. The second and third would be numerically too few. The fourth would be manifestly inadmissible.

It seems manifest to us that under these circumstances it is the first duty of the President and Congress of the United States, in pursuance of the constitutional obligation, to "guarantee to each of these States a republican form of Government," to sustain such movements towards reconstruction in each State as are republican, *i. e.*, as represent the whole people of the State. We do most emphatically hold, therefore, that while the people of the States are to form their State governments, the President and Congress are to decide who are the people of the States, in order to admit any representatives as such in Congress. In deciding this question they themselves must determine the status of the four millions of slaves whom they have made citizens of the United States, and must give some sound reason, why, as citizens, they are to be excluded from voting. If it be ignorance—exclude the ignorant. If it be poverty—exclude the paupers. If it be color—that is no sound reason. The path of justice, is the path of safety. To exclude four millions of American citizens and their posterity forever from the ballot box is the path of danger and of shame; nor can the responsibility be shirked off from the Federal Government and the Northern people. We have shed blood enough in maintaining our Government to invest it with the right to make all its foundations sure.

REBEL BARBARITY.

We publish, elsewhere, a letter from Dr. Davies, now at Richmond. He is a gentleman of reliability, and his statement that he was informed by a rebel Surgeon of the astounding fact therein set forth, is satisfactory proof to all who know Dr. Davies, that he was so informed. Nor can we conceive how the rebel Assistant Surgeon General of the army of Northern Virginia could possibly have made the statement, if it were not in some degree true. Yet the human mind involuntarily revolts from the accusation of a crime so disgusting, sinking, as it does, in depravity, below any that have yet been fastened upon the base and guilty participators in this rebellion. It is to be hoped, for the sake of our common human nature, and for the honor of the American character (even in those of our countrymen who are steeped lowest in crime), that it will appear that the terrible sores which have resulted to our men from the vaccine matter used by the rebel surgeons, and which bear some evidences of being venereal in their character, were the results merely of culpable carelessness, but not of willful malice, on the part of the rebel surgeons. The latter hypothesis would make us ashamed not only that we are Americans, but that we are human.

RICHMOND REAL ESTATE.—A speculator who went to Richmond some two weeks ago to make investments in real estate, if he could do so with a prospect of profit, has just returned to New York. He made no purchases, for the reason that buildings and lots have been already put up to a high figure, the prices in many instances being three times that charged before the war. Lots in the burnt district cannot be had except at prices as great as those charged a year ago for the same lots with the buildings on them. Our informant say the amount per foot is greater than in this city. This is the voluntary tribute of the people to Yankee enterprise and thrift. The only answer to any protest against the extortion being. "Times are changed; this yere is gwine to be a big city now, youens have come."

☞ The following significant advertisement appears in the Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard*: "Headquarters Military Division of the James, Richmond, Va., May 8, 1865.—$25,000 reward! By order of the Secretary of War, a reward of $25,000 is hereby offered for the arrest and delivery for trial of Wm. Smith, rebel Governor of Virginia. H. W. HALLECK, Major General commanding."

☞ It is estimated that the quantity of cotton held in the South, subject to the twenty-five per cent tax, is two million bales; that not less than half a million bales will become the property of the Government. It cannot immediately be brought to market; and it is thought that no very large proportion of it will be received before next fall or winter.

A PRIZE STORY.—The *Vermont Record*, published at Brattleboro, Vt., offers a prize of $30 for the best original story to be presented previous to August 1st. Persons desiring to compete for the prize should address the proprietor, Henry M. Burt, for particulars.

☞ The number of prisoners surrendered by Joe Johnston is [illegible], with a goodly batch of officers of a high grade.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Allow us to express our indignation at the unkind, unchristian and disloyal remarks of John Newell, Auditor of the Michigan Central Railroad, published in yesterday's TRIBUNE, and we predict [illegible] to the business of [illegible] which will [illegible] [illegible]

AFTERNOON TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Amnesty Proclamation in Type—Its Provisions Hinted at.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The New York *Tribune's* Washington dispatch says: "The President's forthcoming amnesty proclamation is already in type, and the proof-sheets have been under consideration for several days, by the Cabinet.

"It is understood that it will proffer the oath of allegiance to all who have served in the rebel armies, up to a certain grade. When accepted, it is to constitute a full change and pardon. It is also stated that the full scope and the limitations of Generals Grant and Sherman's terms of amnesty are to be deferred to, while those officers who shall have been convicted of the horrible cruelties perpetrated upon our prisoners, will be tried, and, if convicted, punished. Its publication is momentarily expected."

THE LATE REBELLION.

Jeff Davis and his Cabinet Responsible for its Atrocities—Hangman Foote's Testimony.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says: "The question that has long been agitated, as to who is responsible for the cruel treatment of our prisoners confined in Libby and other prisons in the South, may now be considered as definitely settled, through no less a person than ex-rebel Senator Foote. It appears that Mr. Foote was a member of a committee in the rebel Senate to examine into the treatment of the prisoners, and the reports of their harsh usage and starvation.

His story, as told by his own relatives, shows a deeper intention than has been supposed and fastens upon Jeff. Davis and his Cabinet a crime both startling and appalling in its details. Mr. Foote, it is said, states that the investigations showed conclusive evidence that it was decided in Cabinet meeting to reduce the rations served out to the prisoners, that it should so weaken their constitutions, in connection with the confinement, that it would destroy them as soldiers, and make them, when exchanged, worthless. Senator Foote determined to report these facts to the Senate, but the balance of the committee overruled him, and suppressed the facts.

My informant further states that it was on this point that the quarrel between Davis and Foote broke out afresh, which resulted in the latter leaving Richmond and seeking some secluded spot where such horrid deeds were not committed. Here, then, is the evidence conclusive of the guilt of Jeff. Davis and his associates in the diabolical deed of starving our prisoners—a deed which makes the most stoical person shudder to contemplate. Men who will coolly and deliberately plan a scheme like that, will conspire to assassinate a President or any other person. It is a fitting sequel that the authors of such deeds should end their career in a cowardly manner, dressed in petticoats. No wonder Jeff. Davis' cloven foot revealed who he was."

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Agricultural Aspects—Scarcity of Labor.

NEW YORK, May 18.—One of the *Herald's* correspondents, writing from General Kilpatrick's cavalry camp, near Lexington, N. C., says that the planters of the surrounding country are greatly troubled regarding an anticipated scarcity of hands to perform the necessary agricultural labor, and design visiting the North to procure laborers. They say that the negroes, now that they are free, are unreliable, and that the poor whites of the State are too lazy to work.

The dissolution of the rebel armies threw loose upon North Carolina, as well as other States, thousands of disorderly characters, who roamed through the country, plundering from friends and foes indiscriminately, and causing a reign of terror and anarchy. This condition of things has been, to a great extent, terminated, by the judicious distribution at various points through the State, of detachments of national troops.

FROM RALEIGH.

The Fruits of Johnston's Surrender.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The *Tribune's* dispatch from Raleigh 13th, says: "The number of Johnston's army which were paroled at Greensboro, has been swelled by the addition of a large portion of Wheeler's command and others, received by Major Wolcott at Charlotte, N. C., and now amounts to 36,971—among these are forty-one general officers."

From East Tennessee.

CINCINNATI, May 18.—Dispatches from Nashville say the rebel leaders Gatewood and Champ Ferguson are committing great depredations on the defenseless people of East Tennessee. Large numbers of paroled prisoners from Lee's and Johnston's armies are traveling through the country, robbing and plundering generally.

Kentucky Legislature.

CINCINNATI, May 18.—Both houses of the Kentucky Legislature convened yesterday. The House adopted a resolution directing the Committee on the Condition of Slavery to revise the State slave code. A committee was appointed to prepare resolutions in relation to the assassination of Mr. Lincoln.

Last Hours of Jeff's Flight.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 18.—On the 9th inst. Jeff. Davis, after dividing the specie among his staff and personal escort, informed those with him that they must look out for their personal safety. Taking a few trusty followers, including Benjamin and Breckinridge, he was attempting to reach the coast when arrested.

Personal

CINCINNATI, May 18.—Mrs. Lincoln and family are expected to pass through here on a special train to-morrow for their new home in Chicago.

Returning Rebels.

CINCINNATI, May 18.—Two thousand four hundred prisoners, at Camp Chase, have taken the oath and been discharged.

Jeff. Davis' Movements.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—An officer up from Fortress Monroe states that preparations are making there for confining Jeff. Davis until such time as his presence shall be required for trial here.

CINCINNATI, May 18.—Jeff. Davis was expected to reach Nashville last night.

From Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, May 18.—The camp for mustering out the troops of the central section of the State will be located in York or Cumberland counties.

More Surrenders.

CINCINNATI, May 18.—Basil Duke and several of his field officers have surrendered at Augusta, Ga.

THE YELLOW FEVER PLOT.

The Arrest of Dr. Blackburn, the Confederate, in Bermuda—The Facts Revealed on His Examination.

We have already given the main facts connected with the arrest, at Bermuda, of the Confederate, Dr. Blackburn, for his attempt to introduce the yellow fever into the United States, by shipping to New York, Boston, &c., trunks containing infected clothing. The Bermuda *Advocate*, of April 26th, contains a full report of the examination of a man named Swan, a confederate of Blackburn's. Swan, after the examination of a large number of witnesses, was committed for trial. The pressure on our columns is so great that we can only give the principal points of the testimony.

THE TESTIMONY.

Mr. Thies, President of the Board of Health, testifies that two members of the Board of Health, with the Town Inspector, at the request of Mr. Allen, United States Consul, visited Swan's house, and requested him to deliver three trunks he had in his possession. After some parleying he agreed to do so. He acknowledged that he got the trunks from *one Dr. Blackburn*. A subsequent examination of the trunks was made by a health officer, and the contents destroyed.

Swan testified that the three trunks were placed in his possession at the request of Dr. Blackburn, who requested Swan to keep them until his return. Swan would *receive compensation for his trouble from Confederate Government officers*, who were on the Island.

Benjamin Barland testified that he was Health Officer for the east end of the Island, and examined the contents of the three trunks. He found blankets, shirts, &c., covered with dark stains. They bore traces of having been used in a sick chamber; and *the stains resembled those from "black vomit,"* which he had before frequently seen. At the bottom of the trunk was a sheet *[illegible] stained with black vomit.* Like stains he found on many other articles in the trunk. If infection existed *it must have pervaded every article* in the trunks.

Mr. G. P. Black swore that on the 30th of September last, when the mail steamer was about leaving for Halifax, Dr. J. P. Blackburn told him that he had left some trunks with a man by the name of Edward G. Swan, who had been recommended to him on account of his fidelity. He told him that he had made a contract with the said Swan; that he had paid him $250 on account of it, and that the balance of the money—an additional $250—he was to pay the said Swan in the fulfillment of his contract; which *was to carry the trunks he alluded to to New York City during the present Spring—but that, as he had some doubts as to his fidelity, he might, after he arrived in Halifax, change his mind; if so, he would send* me an order on Swan for the trunks, and requested him if he did so to send them to Halifax.

Frederick Buckstaff testified that about a month ago, Swan told him what the trunks contained, and repeated a conversation he had with Dr. Blackburn, which was to *the effect that the clothing in the trunks came from yellow fever patients, and that they were intended to be sent to New York or Philadelphia, or it may have been to both places*; he also said that Dr. Blackburn had promised him a remuneration of $150 per month. Mr. Swan further told the witness that Dr. Blackburn had *informed him that the intention of sending the clothing to New York was for the destruction of the persons there. Swan told him he knew the contents of the trunks from what Dr. Blackburn had told him.* He also spoke to him of his intention of going to the Magistrates about the trunks. * * * Mr. Swan once told him that *Dr. Blackburn was going to have some five or six trunks of clothing from yellow fever patients at his house.*

Dinah Amory testified that she attended some yellow fever patients at the Hamilton Hotel. Dr. Blackburn attended the housemaid; Dr. Blackburn boarded at the hotel. * * * He attended her for the first time on Friday morning; witness nursed her on Saturday following; Dr. Blackburn again visited her and said she must have more covering, and be sweated more; witness did not think the woman required any extra clothing, as she was sweating profusely at the time; when Dr. Blackburn returned and found she had not put any extra blankets or covering over her, he seemed annoyed, and told witness to come to his room, and she did so; and she then helped him to lift down a trunk from which he took some guernsey coats, trousers and different things, all of them being woolen, and laid them over her and around her, as he said, to prevent the air getting to her; and he ordered witness not to disturb them till he returned; he put the things on the top of the bed clothes; he took the trunk, with my assistance, into the room of the servant woman; during the night the woman was so exhausted by the sweating and the weight of the clothes that witness removed the things placed over her by Dr. Blackburn, down to her feet, and when he returned at four o'clock on Sunday morning, he scolded her for removing any of the things before he came. He then took all of the things and placed them back in his trunk. Dr. Blackburn said the woman was suffering from yellow fever, which was broke in about twenty-four hours.

Joseph Hedden Rainey testified that he resided at the Hamilton Hotel, at the time mentioned by previous witness, and that the nurse *asked him if he did not think it strange that Dr. Blackburn should put so much woolen clothing around Mary (the woman who had the yellow fever,) and then have it all packed in his trunk with blankets*; and he told her he thought it was very strange. Witness is *confident he heard Dr. Blackburn tell Swan to see that he attended to the shipping of the baggage left behind by the first opportunity*. The reply Swan made, as near as he can recollect was, "Very well, Sir."

The above are the main points in the evidence as given before the Bermuda court. The prisoner Swan was held in two sureties of £50 each, and the case sent to the Attorney General for indictment. Dr. Blackburn (or as he is better known in this country as Dr. Tumblety,) it will be recollected, was arrested in St. Louis a few days since and sent to Washington. He will probably share the fate of the other conspirators.

"NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN THE SOUTH."

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I take occasion to reply briefly to your "leader" in the TRIBUNE of the 17th inst., entitled "Negro Suffrage in the South." And, as I dissent from the course which you indicate, and the policy which you mark out in that article, it is but right that I should say that I am no sympathizer with the South in the terrible commotion which has convulsed the land, but that I have been firmly for the Union, for a vigorous prosecution of the war as the only means of its preservation, and that I have no sickly sentimentalism about conciliation.

What concerns us chiefly now, is a wise policy; and that is almost vital to the operation of the Government, and to its permanency. If we succeed in this, our future will be unclouded, and our security without danger. And you and I and every good citizen are roused to do all that we can to create a healthful public sentiment out of which shall be eliminated a sound policy of government.

You advocate negro suffrage—with limitations it is true.

At the very threshold you encounter the difficulty of power; the power to impart the right of suffrage; and of this you seem to be conscious, as you distinctly claim that the power is with the general government; for you say "the South has wholly lost its power;" by which, of course, you mean to regulate the right of suffrage, or, in other words, that the general government may regulate it for them. Can you maintain this position? Clearly I think not. You remark that "We are bound to admit no rebel Southern State into the Union under the constitution, until we are satisfied that its constitution is republican." Now, I supposed that the almost universally admitted theory is that, legally speaking, the rebel States were never out of the Union. Mr. Lincoln said they were only out of political relations with the Union—by which, I suppose, he meant that when those States changed their course of *conduct* they would be in the Union; not that any enactment of law were required to bring them in. When, therefore, they do return, they will come with precisely the same State constitutions and the same statute laws that they had before, except in so far as they may be qualified in some particulars by executive proclamations. It is true that when the proposed amendment to the constitution is adopted, abolishing slavery, all constitutional provisions and laws holding slavery, will be of no force. But all the power regulating the right of suffrage will remain absolutely and without infringement in the States. There the constitution of the United States has clearly left it, even with regard to election of representatives in Congress and President.

When you argue for power in the General Government to regulate the right of suffrage, is it not a clear invasion of State rights? Why might not Congress just as well determine the qualifications for office in a State as to determine the qualifications of those who shall vote to fill office?

You remark that "more than one-half of the citizens of the United States in South Carolina are negroes," as though it required the action of those negroes to bring back that State into the Union. But is that so? I conceive not. That State must be brought back by the submission of her people to the Government; and in that way she will be brought back, in other words, come back. It requires no votes of her black population to bring her, and well it is that it does not; for there is no such power in them to vote, and there can be none until after the State is in, nor even until the law gives that power, and that law must be enacted by the constitutional law makers.

But as to your qualification for the exercise of the right, I admit it wise in itself provided your main principle were correct, and yet it is subject to objections. You say, "let all adult males, whether white or black, who can read or write, and have not within a given time received charitable relief, vote. Let all vote who have honorably borne arms in defense of the Union." This would work manifest inequality, as the case now stands; for it would exclude from the right to vote a very large class of persons who have exercised that right since the foundation of the government. If you look at the census tables you will see that this is strikingly true in many of the States, and especially in Tennessee. Would you exclude the intensely loyal men of East Tennessee from voting because they can not read and write, and put that portion of the black population over them who could read and write?

This would create greater trouble than it would cure.

But shall the reception of charitable relief bar the privilege? That would make charity less than faith and hope, whereas it is said to be greatest.

Shall the fact that the negro has fought for his country entitle him to vote?—if so, it ought to entitle him to take and hold office, and to equality in social position; at least that there should be no distinction on account of diversity on account of race and blood. Admit this and you enter upon a field of discussion, little short of dire agitation; establish it as the rule, and you do infinite mischief.

If the black man has fought for his country, he receives as the reward the inestimable boon of freedom, with which he ought to be satisfied. The question is not *alone* of the greatest good to the African race in this country; but it is that in connection with the greatest good of the white race. But I will not enter the field which opens here. It is too prolific. I will merely say, that in the new condition of things which opens before us, we ought to start with caution—project no new and wild theories which reason, law and nature would forbid the realization of.

ILL.

☞ The preliminary examination into the yellow fever plot at Bermuda has resulted in the committal of a resident of the island, named Swan, on the charge of having conspired with one Dr. Blackburn to take charge of certain trunks containing infected clothing, for the purpose of having them forwarded to New York, Philadelphia, and other cities, with the object of there introducing yellow fever. Blackburn, whose halting-points were Halifax, Quebec, and "Clifton House, Niagara Falls, Canada side," made liberal promises to Swan, provided the contract was fairly carried out. The funds were to be supplied freely from the Confederate exchequer, and meanwhile, Blackburn himself was to retire to Halifax, and watch the progress of events until the opening of Spring, when the season would probably be more favorable to the spread of the imported disease. Blackburn, of course, is not forthcoming thus far, in the Bermuda trial, but can readily be reached under the extradition treaty.

☞ Advices from North Carolina state that stray rebel squads are being put down everywhere with a strong hand, and that civil order and the safety of lives and property are being gradually but steadily restored. Great complaint exists throughout the agricultural districts at the scarcity of labor, but this too will be removed by the return of peace and the release of persons, black as well as white, from the demands and disturbances of war.

☞ According to a Washington dispatch elsewhere, Hangman Foote stands among the sternest accusers of Jeff. Davis and his chief accomplices in the rebellion. Foote charges that Jeff. Davis and his Cabinet authorized the cruelties that were inflicted upon Union soldiers in Southern prisons—that they are directly responsible for this diabolical crime and that this was the cause of his break with them.

☞ A dispatch says that Jeff., when hard pressed, divided up his specie among his staff, and told them to save themselves. While they took to their heels he took to petticoats.

☞ In the Kentucky Legislature proceedings have been begun for the extirpation of slavery. The Kentucky policy will now be to throw the accursed thing overboard.

☞ Mrs. Lincoln and family are on their way to their new home in this city.

THE ASSASSINATION.

Trial of the Conspirators—The Indictment of the Prisoners—Charges and Specifications.

[illegible]

DEPTH OF REBEL BARBARITY.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

[illegible]

Drugs and Chemicals.

[illegible] REED & CO.,

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

[illegible] Chicago, Illinois.

MARINE NEWS. PORT OF CHICAGO.

[illegible]

Meeting of Stockholders. CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

[illegible]

Educational.

[illegible] COLLEGE.

[illegible]

Financial.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

[illegible]

[illegible] BANK OF WISCONSIN.

[illegible]

NOTICE FOR PROPOSALS.

[illegible]

WE ARE [illegible] 7-30 [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1865.

Special Notices.

For more than Twenty Years

MATHEWS' VENETIAN HAIR DYE has stood the test of time, and is constantly increasing in public favor.

THE VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best and cheapest. Its price is only 75 cents, a large bottle containing double the quantity of the dyes in common use.

THE HAIR DYE is warranted by a peculiar process, which recovers it thoroughly, and for to any use in market. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application. ... It produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that is desired, from a rich brown to a glossy black. ... Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

E. I. MATHEWS, Manufacturer.

Good News for the Afflicted.

A perfect and radical cure is warranted and guaranteed to all who are afflicted with weakness, debility, nervous complaints, melancholy thoughts, depression of spirits, distress and anguish of mind, loss of sleep, loss of memory, loss of energy and muscular power, poor growth, wasting away, and a want of confidence in themselves, ... DR. RAPHAEL, the Eminent Botanic Physician, from his long practice and experience, can tell the afflicted the cause of their disease and sufferings. ... His remedies are infallible for correcting female irregularities from whatever cause. ... His preventative to have children is easy and safe, does not interfere with diet and occupation, and is ... Consultations strictly private and confidential, daily. ... Office No. 321 ... between Wells and Franklin sts., Chicago, Ill.

CONSULTATION FEE ONE DOLLAR.

Mad. Fuller,

The celebrated Independent Clairvoyant Physician of New York, ... Treats all diseases scientifically and successfully. Can also be consulted on ... Stewart House, Room F, corner State & ... Office hours from 9 to 7 A. M.

Astrologist and Clairvoyant.

Look out. Good news for all. The never failing MADAME RAPHAEL is the best. ...

Dr. Acton,

Consulting Physician, Room 3 ... corner of Clark and Washington streets, Chicago. Having thirty-four years experience and ... success in the treatment of private diseases, guarantee a complete and perfect cure of the most inveterate cases. Letters covering two stamps addressed to Box 1488, promptly answered.

Madame Lafontain

Will send to any gentleman or lady the picture of their future husband or wife, on the receipt of 50 cents, and she predict their fortune. Address P. O. Box 1635, Chicago, Illinois.

Dr. James,

Formerly of James' Lock Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, La., established in 1830, now permanently located at 86 Randolph street, specialist in the treatment of old chronic, mercurial, syphilitic, and all private disorders of a contagious venereal character; cures them without mercury, iodide potash, arsenic, or any poison; but with the use of a vegetable, a positive cure for that which is to be ... Syphilis in all its forms, Spermatorrhoea, ... sexual exposure, &c., causing loss of memory, ... depression, impotency, and effeminate ... with other deplorable train of symptoms ... and radically cured with the infallible method, ... All kinds of disease of the ... sexual organs, and of a private nature ... cured.

Dr. James practiced fifteen years in New Orleans ... for the last three years in Chicago, and is recommended by the Press and Medical Faculty of the South ... Dr. James' office and parlors are 86 Randolph street, ... All consultations ... Office hours from 9 A. M. till 8 P. M.

Doctor Thomson

... has had more than thirty years of experience in the treatment of Syphilis, Spermatorrhoea, and all Private Diseases. ... the Royal College of Surgeons in London ... Address P. O. Box ...

Itch! Itch!

Scratch! Scratch! Wheaton's Ointment will cure the Itch in 48 hours—also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. ... WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Proprietors.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!!

BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only HARMLESS, TRUE and RELIABLE Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is Perfect ... Black or Natural Brown, without injuring the Hair or staining the skin, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful; ... The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR; all others are mere imitations and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. Factory 81 Barclay st., N. Y. Batchelor's New Toilet Cream for Dressing the Hair.

The Young Man's Friend.

... every man his own Doctor. ... Price ... Sold by Druggists everywhere. Ask for the Young Man's Friend.

Drugs and Chemicals.

H. REED & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

... Lake-st., Chicago, Illinois.

ALSO, DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, GLASSWARE, BURNING OILS, KEROSENE, SOAPMAKERS' STOCK, MANUFACTURERS' GOODS, &c.

Meeting of Stockholders.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,

April 22, 1865.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and Bondholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, for the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the Office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on Thursday, the 1st day of June, 1865 ...

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO & ... R. R. CO.—New York, April ... The annual meeting of the stockholders ... for the election of thirteen Directors ... will be held at the Office of the ... in the city of Chicago, State of Illinois, on ... day of June next. The poll will be open ... o'clock a. m. ...

W. DURANT, President.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE CHICAGO SOUTH ... DOCK COMPANY, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the Company's Office, ...

A. J. KNISELY, Secretary.

Educational.

RACINE COLLEGE.

A COLLEGE AND SCHOOL FOR

BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,

RACINE, WISCONSIN.

REV. JAMES DE KOVEN, D. D., Rector.

... Term will begin June 2nd, to continue ... Apply to the Rector of Racine College.

Financial.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

... CITY, ILLINOIS. ... Union National Bank, New ...

JAS. H. WRIGHT, Cash'r.

LEE COUNTY NATIONAL BANK,

DIXON, ILLINOIS.

... to ELLIS & COLEMAN. ... JOSEPH CRAWFORD, Pres't.

STATE BANK OF WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, April 21, 1865.

... National Bank of Wisconsin.

NOTICE FOR PROPOSALS

... MARINE HOSPITAL, ... CHICAGO, ...

WE ARE AUTHORIZED ... 7-30 LOAN ...

City Notices.

PROPOSALS FOR PAVING

WELLS STREET.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, May 18th, 1865.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 A. M. Monday, May 29th, next, for filling, curbing with area walls, and paving with a wooden block pavement, Wells street, from Madison street to Van Buren street, according to specifications now on file.

Bond in every case must be made for from the contract amount, ... to defray the costs, when the same shall be collected.

Proposals must be sealed, addressed to the Board of Public Works, and endorsed "Proposals for Paving Wells street." Each bid must be accompanied with a bond ... by the Board, guaranteeing the execution of a contract in accordance with the bid, in case the same is accepted.

The Board reserve the right to reject any or all bids, and no proposal will be accepted unless the bidder gives evidence satisfactory to the Board that he is competent, reliable and responsible.

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

CORPORATION NOTICE. IMPROVEMENT OF SOUTH WELLS STREET.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, May 18, 1865.

Notice is hereby given to owners of lots abutting upon South Wells Street, between Madison and Van Buren streets, that, pursuant to an ordinance passed by the Common Council, Oct. 3, 1864, each of said lots ... must be connected by a ... drain with the public sewer in Wells street, ... and the owners of the said lots are required to lay in the necessary drains and ... the said work to be done forthwith, as the street is now being filled up to grade preparatory to paving the same with wooden block pavement; and the Board will issue no permits to open street ... will be subject to ...

J. G. GINDELE,
F. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

Extract from the above ordinance:

"Sec. 3 ... If any such owners shall neglect or refuse to comply with any such notice within the time specified, ... he shall be subject to a penalty of ... dollars for each day's neglect."

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE—State of Illinois, County of Cook—ss. City Collector's Office, Court House, Room 14.

CHICAGO, May 18th, 1865.

Public notice is hereby given that the warrant ... dated May 16th, 1865, and issued ... for the collection of a special assessment levied for the curbing, filling and paving with Wooden Block Pavement, South Wells street, from the north line of Madison street to the south line of Van Buren street, has been placed in my hands for collection.

All persons interested in said assessment are requested to make immediate payment at my office. In default of such payment the said assessment will be collected at the cost and expense of the persons liable thereto.

A. H. HEALD, City Collector.

CAST IRON WATER PIPES WANTED.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, May 18, 1865.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 A. M. Friday, May 26th, 1865, for the delivery at the Dock of the Board, near Polk street, in Chicago, of Five Hundred gross tons of Cast Iron Water Pipes, 4, 6 and 12 inches internal diameter.

The pipes will be subjected to a test pressure of 250 pounds to the square inch, and will be made and delivered according to the specifications on file in this Office. Delivery to commence within sixty days after notice of the acceptance of the bid, and to be completed by the 1st of October.

... But a small amount of 12 ...

Proposals must be directed to the Board of Public Works, endorsed "Proposals for Cast Iron Water Pipes." The Board reserve the right to reject any or all bids, and no proposal will be accepted unless the bidder gives evidence satisfactory to the Board that he is competent, reliable and responsible.

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

... street to ... between Market street and ... Wick street.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, ...

Notice is hereby given to ... Board of Public Works, that the money is ... in the hands of the City Treasurer, ready to be paid over to ... entitled thereto, to the damages awarded for the opening of an alley from the north line of White street to ... through a portion of block 1, in ... Addition, blocks 20 and 21 Johnston's, Roberts ... Story's Addition, and part NE ¼ of SW ¼ of sec. 4, T. 39, N. R. 14, and that after ten days from the date hereof, the City of Chicago will enter upon and appropriate the property condemned for the purpose of opening said alley.

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, May 18th, 1865.

WHEREAS, The Common Council of the City of Chicago has ordered that Wolcott street, from the north line of Kinzie street to the south line of Michigan street be curbed with area walls, filled and paved with a "Wooden Block Pavement," said work to be done under the superintendence of the Board of Public Works, and that the sum of four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars and twenty ... be assessed upon the real estate deemed benefited by the improvement ... of the Revised Charter as amended in such case made and provided.

Now therefore, public notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the Commissioners of the Board of Public Works will meet at Room No. 13, in the Court House, in said city, on the 23d day of May, A. D. 1865, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., to assess the amount directed as aforesaid by the Common Council, to be assessed on the real estate deemed benefited by said contemplated improvement.

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE—State of Illinois, County of Cook—ss. City Collector's Office, Court House, Room 14.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 18, 1865.

Public notice is hereby given that the warrant numbered ... North, dated May 8th, 1865, and issued for the collection of a special assessment levied for the opening of an alley ... feet in width from the north line of West ... street to the centre of Oak street, has been placed in my hands for collection.

All persons interested in said assessment are requested to make immediate payment thereof at my office. In default of such payment the said assessment will be collected at the cost and expense of the persons liable thereto.

A. H. HEALD, City Collector.

PROPOSALS FOR SEWER-AGE PIPES.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, May 18, 1865.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office until Monday, May 22d, at 12 M., for the supply of the following described Sewerage Pipes, the same to be delivered in Chicago, at the yard of the Board, on or before the 20th day of June next. The said pipes to be of hard-burned clay, well glazed, free from cracks, ... The pipes must be equal in quality and correspond in form with samples to be seen at this Office.

... feet of 12 inch straight pipes (without rings).
... feet of 12 inch curved pipes (without rings).
... pieces of 12-inch stand junctions, 8 inches long, (without rings).
... pieces of 12-inch slant junctions (without rings).
... feet of 6-inch straight pipes (with rings).

Proposals must be accompanied by a bond of some responsible person to the Board, guaranteeing, ... the acceptance of the contract, with the usual security, in case it is awarded to the bidder. A copy of said contract can be obtained at this office.

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

AUCTION LICENSES.

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That all auction licenses shall expire on the first day of May in each year.

SEC. 2. Any person having such license ... after ... April 30th, 1865, and prior to May 1st, 1866, may have the same renewed to expire May 1st, 1866, by paying therefor at the rate of fifty dollars per annum, from date of expiration of such license; ... provided, however, that the sum so paid ... (if subsequent to May 1st, 1866—shall not be less than thirty days thereafter; and such renewal, ... than ten days from date of such expiration.

SEC. 3. All ordinances and parts of ordinances repugnant to or inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance, shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

SEC. 4. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed April 24th, 1865.
Approved April 26th, 1865.

Attest:
H. W. ZIMMERMAN, City Clerk.
F. C. SHERMAN.

PROPOSALS FOR HAULING CAST IRON WATER PIPES.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, May 17th, 1865.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 11 a. m. Saturday, May 27th, for hauling from the Bridewell Dock and distributing along the various streets in the city where the same shall be ordered to be laid, all the water pipes to be laid during the present year. Said work to include all labor of loading and unloading the pipes, and to be done according to specifications on file in the office of the Board. The contractor will be held responsible for any damage done to the pipes after its delivery to him.

Proposals must be accompanied with the usual bond, and be directed to the Board of Public Works, endorsed "Proposals for Hauling Water Pipes." The Board reserve the right to reject any or all bids, and no proposal will be accepted unless the bidder gives evidence satisfactory to the Board that he is competent, reliable and responsible.

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

NEWSBOY'S LICENSES.

AN ORDINANCE to amend Section 3 of "An Ordinance providing for the licensing of pedlars of newspapers," passed January 2d, A. D. 1865.

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Chicago, That so much of said section 3 of the ordinance to which this is an amendment, as provides that "every person so licensed shall wear a black leather badge upon his hat or cap, with the word licensed and the number of his license plainly painted thereon, with white letters and figures at least one-half inch in size," shall, from the date of the passage of this amendment, read thus: "Every person so licensed, and not belonging to the Newsboy's Association of the City of Chicago, shall wear a black leather badge upon his hat or cap, with the word "licensed" and the number of his license plainly painted thereon, with white letters and figures at least one-half inch in size. And every person belonging to the "Newsboy's Association" of said city, shall wear a white metal badge upon the ... with the words "Newsboy's Association" and the number of his license plainly raised or engraved thereon, in letters and figures."

Passed May 15th, 1865.
Approved May 17th, 1865.

Attest:
A. H. BODMAN, City Clerk.
J. B. RICE, Mayor.

PROVISIONS.

The attention of city and country traders is respectfully called to the following stock of Provisions, consisting of

Smoked Hams (plain and canvassed,) Shoulders, Sides, and Dried Beef, Prime Lard, and Mess Pork.

The above meats are cured by myself, and are of the best quality. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

Smoke house cor. Chicago avenue and Clark st.

GEORGE COWAN.

Office 16 Lasalle street.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.

By virtue of a Chattel Mortgage, made and delivered to the undersigned by John Bosley and Jacob ... dated ... to secure the payment of ... I shall, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of SATURDAY, May 20th, 1865, at the Union Mills, number 23 North Canal street, in the City of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, ... Engine, Boiler and Fixtures, one Mill and Fixtures, and one Corn Sheller and Fixtures. ...

Chicago, May 8th, 1865.

G. S. BAIRNSED.

THOROUGH-BRED STALION FRANCE.

This beautiful son of imported Glencoe, will make the ensuing season at ... Apply to ... Secretary of the Driving Park Association.

The finest of horse pasturage, with water and stables ...

Mares delivered at the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Cattle Yards will be carefully sent to the farm.

Reduction in Coal!

LACKAWANA	$15
PITTSTON	$15
BRIER HILL	$12
WILLOW BANK	$12

SCREENED AND DELIVERED.

A. B. MEEKER.

North Market and North Water sts.

VALUABLE OIL AND COAL LANDS IN WEST VIRGINIA.

I have on hand and ... for sale a few valuable tracts of OIL AND COAL LANDS. ... They are well located, having been selected by men of experience. ...

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

The Mexican Emigration Scheme—The New Fire Department—Arrest of a Novel Kind.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, May 14, 1865.

MEXICAN EMIGRATION SCHEME.

The subject which has excited the people in this vicinity during the past few weeks, and which has furnished the principal items of comment in the newspapers, has been the Mexican emigration scheme. And it is a matter that has not been fully ventilated yet. In fact, it may be said to be in its infancy. But it is destined to grow to robust manhood, and if the stars are read correctly, produce something of a sensation in the history of nations. The telegraph has probably kept you posted as to the details of the scheme; I can only add a few data which your readers may consider of interest, relating principally to the colonization plan as carried out in this city.

The origin of the movement seems to rest in the infringement of what the people consider to be our inherent rights in Mexico by the third Napoleon. We had always looked upon Mexico as a portion of our own Democratic dominion. Napoleon placed Maximilian there, and backed him with French muskets. And this, while a portion of the inhabitants of Mexico, under the Liberal Juarez, were battling for their independence. Juarez heard that the rebellion was at an end, and doubtless supposed that he could depend upon the loyal masses of the United States to sustain him in the unequal contest in which he was engaged. From the occurrences of the past few days it would seem that ... properly judged the feeling both North and South. He wished an infusion of the American element into the rather weakkneed Mexican population—and he will probably realize his expectations, but with what result, still remains for time to develop.

Fortunately for the Liberals of Mexico, this subject had always been discussed by the leading men of the North. The establishment of an Empire so close to our borders was, to say the least of it, not desirable. The question of "what to do with the army?" may also have had something to do with the inception of this emigration scheme, which, while only in swaddling clothes, has raised such a commotion in the country of its birth. From its strength while in incipiency, may we not augur a mighty manhood for it? Perhaps so.

It is a matter of no little importance to decide the action that our Government may take in regard to this filibustering scheme—as some are in the habit of naming it. I is reported that Senator McDougall of California, has already sounded President Johnson and his Cabinet upon the subject of encouraging or discouraging the emigration scheme, and the results of the interviews have not been, at least, ... satisfactory. President Johnson has given his unofficial opinion that, aside from the apparent and palpable right of any inhabitant of the United States to emigrate to Mexico, the development of American feeling there was an absolute necessity for the future peace of the continent, and that if citizens of this country choose to remain there and give up their claims to the protection of this land, the Government could not be expected to interfere. While this was true, nothing like an armed invasion of Mexico could be countenanced or upheld. Of course the result of this interview was communicated to the Mexican Minister at Washington; who, in time, communicated it to the Mexican Consul for this city. Gen. Ortega was then made fully aware of the position of the Government, and he had previously taken pains to fully educate himself upon the feeling of the people of the country upon the subject of Mexico and its relations toward Maximilian and the French. It was at this stage of the game that Col. Wm. H. Allen, of New York—well known among military men—took part in the proceedings and opened an office here for the enrollment of emigrants. His lead has been followed by others in Brooklyn, Jersey City, and St. Louis, and unless the thing receives some unexpected check from Washington—where there are also agents located to carry out the object—we may expect to see a thriving business done in all the principal cities of the North and South in the formation of associations and clubs all having in view a peaceable emigration to the homes of the Montezumas. There is at least no doubt of the fact that the Republican party of Mexico desire, and will do all in their power, to favor and forward such a scheme. All the present difficulty presented seems to be a chariness on the part of the leaders in the item of cash. *Have they any cash?*

Gen. Ortega has gone to Washington. We will have to wait until he returns before this question can be answered.

A reporter for one of the city papers recently paid a visit to Col. Allen, and I have the best of reasons for knowing that the following is substantially a truthful, though brief relation of what he saw and heard there.

The room is in Howard street. The office was crowded with able-bodied, healthy, youngish men, many of whom wore Uncle Sam's coats of blue, and a few sported shoulder-straps. The Colonel was quite busy. But he found time in which he could speak a few words with the gentleman of the ubiquitous presence, with note-book and pencil. He was very circumspect in his conversation, however, as well he needed to be, and failed to convict himself. In the first place, he stated that not more than a majority of the statements published in the newspapers were worthy of credence. Gen. Ortega did not desire that his name should be mixed up with the matter. If this be true, the General himself was not in his right mind some months since, when your correspondent encountered him, and had a conversation with him upon subjects at least remotely connected with Mexican affairs. He was *en route* for Washington at the time. Col. Allen said he alone was responsible for whatever might be done at his headquarters. When asked for *his* authority, he answered: "Oh, I am all sound, but there are certain facts connected with the movement which it would be imprudent to have broached at present."

Gen. Cowdin has been engaged to take charge of matters in the Eastern States, with headquarters in Boston.

Agencies have also been established at Springfield, Philadelphia, Newark, Albany, Buffalo, Providence, Worcester, and other places of importance.

The emigrants were not to go as soldiers. They were invited by certain parties to go, and were to receive lands as an inducement. If the French endeavored to interfere, they would argue the point with them. There was no intention to infringe upon or break any law of the United States. The Church party was to be got rid of. Ortega was to be President of Senors. Perhaps an admission to the Union of States might follow. Col. Allen did not want men who would be frightened at trifles. He had a large bundle of letters from army officers, asking for positions. Some would have them; some would not. Parties registering their names would soon be fully informed as to the objects, ends and aims of the organization.

A meeting is to be held in this city during the early part of this week. Some Mexican gentlemen will be present, who will be expected to speak intelligibly of the scheme in all its various ramifications.

THE NEW FIRE DEPARTMENT LAW.

The question of the constitutionality of the new fire department law of this State is to be submitted, by mutual consent, on a case made, to the Court of Appeals, at an early day. It is now supposed that the decision of Attorney General Cochrane, that the act is in contravention of the constitution, will be fully sustained. So we are in doubt whether we are to have a paid fire department, after all. If we do not have one, we should have it. That is an indisputable and well defined fact.

AN ARREST OF A NOVEL KIND

has lately been made by the city detectives, and Kittie Herold and Capt. Neman were unearthed. To begin at the commencement, it may be stated that a few months since, Mr. John A. Kennedy, Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police, was made aware of certain operations carried on in this city through the Post Office, of a very indecent character, which has proved very disastrous in several instances. His power was invoked, and he determined to fathom the mystery.

Calling in officer Charles S. Frost, an experienced detective, he laid before him the following circumstances: Several young ladies who may have been somewhat imprudent in answering matrimonial advertisements, have been addressed with circulars of an indecent character and it is desired to know whence they emanate. The shrewd officer promptly started in search of the cause and after a month or so, discovered that certain parties called for certain letters, and soon thereafter the circulars containing the indecent inducements were mailed. Suddenly the parties changed their base and went to Brooklyn. They were traced, however, and, on Wednesday last, Detective Frost, a prompt and capable detective, received orders from the Superintendent of Police to watch the post-office in Brooklyn, and arrest any one who called for letters to a certain address. At about eight o'clock on that day a slight-made individual of about five feet seven inches appeared at the delivery window, and called for letters for Captain Howard K. Norman. A considerable number were delivered to him, when detective Frost stepped up, and in his quiet way informed that Superintendent Kennedy desired an interview with him. On reaching No. 300 Mulberry street, the Police Headquarters, the Superintendent produced the following advertisement, and asked "the Captain" to explain it:

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF TWENTY-THREE summers, and a Captain in the United States navy, wishes to correspond with some young lady with a view to matrimony. Money no object, as I have received over $100,000 prize money. I will answer all letters promptly, and will send my *carte de visite* in answer to first letters. Address, in confidence, to Captain Howard K. Norman, Box 206, Post office, Brooklyn, New York.

The above appeared in the *Herald* of Tuesday last, and was but one of a long series of advertising dodges, prompted by the most unholy ideas.

The Captain, notwithstanding his wealth, was frightened not a little, and when his commission was demanded, he reluctantly acknowledged that he had none, that he was not an officer in the navy, had no $100,000, and gave the lie to everything contained in the advertisement. He did not even want a wife, for the very specific reason that

HE WAS ALREADY MARRIED.

The sale of indecent photographs is clearly indicated in the operations of Crawford, and the business is carried on in this wise: A man or woman answers the advertisement of Miss Herold or Captain Norman, and receives in reply a circular to the effect that Madame Le Pierre's new system of coloring photographs is superior to all others, and that a sample will be sent if desired. A probable allusion to what is termed "fancy pictures," is made, and the lead is followed ... replying party exhibit ... to purchase ... result from a damnable practice of copying the face of a young lady of whose respecta-bility there is no more doubt than there is of their importance, upon the most disgusting pictures which a noble art was ever prostituted to produce. The moral wrecks which result from this familiarizing the young of both sexes to the sight of the most libidinous prints, can not be over-estimated. This man arrested had two boxes in the Brooklyn Post Office, No. 144 for Miss Herold, and No. 206 for Captain Norman, through which he received from forty to one hundred letters daily.

The marriageable ladies range from fifteen to twenty-four years, and are of all ages, sizes, dispositions, complexions, etc. The writing of many of them is magnificent, the language well chosen, and the sincerity of the writers apparent. On their perusal, melancholy thoughts will arise that these are but the types of a very large class of females of our land, who are willing to endure every risk rather than accept the old maidenhood which fate has in store for them. Captain Norman's $100,000 was too great a "catch" not to call out the very best of female matrimony hunters. Other letters are badly composed, worse spelled, and ungracefully written. They are given below, with the capitalization, orthography, and punctuation as written. To comment on each is unnecessary, as the discriminating public will, of course, make them a study. The letters are superscribed to "Captain Howard K. Norman, Box No. 206, Brooklyn P.O." Here is a sample of their style:

NEW YORK, May 3, '65.

Dear Captain—If you will allow me to be so familiar; happening over the *Herald* this morning my eye rested on the Matrimonial's and there I saw that your own dear self, wanted a correspondent, so I suppose you want some one to help you spend your $100,000. I thought I would, and see if I am a good hand at spending. As for a description of myself I am about 5 ft 4 inches—weight 124, age 17, middling dark complexion, black eyes, rosy cheeks, although I never use rouge. Can cook a first rate dinner, either sing or read you to sleep, and can sew when you want me to keep quiet. I do not know of anything more to say in my favor except to send a great deal of love.

From MAUD.

P. S.—Direct Miss ... Station A, Spring st, N. Y. Write as soon as possible and state where an interview can be had as I am anxious to see you—write immediately.

M.

Young men and young women should beware of such advertisements as the above. They are for the most part underlying a deep scheme, to the success of which female ruin is indispensable, and too often inevitable. There are many establishments which carry on a trade in every way similar to this, and it is the earnest wish of every good citizen that Superintendent Kennedy will allow the detective forces under his command to ferret out this branch of wickedness to its utmost depths. During the continuance of the present war, a great deal of evil has crept into our daily life and business, and this of Crawford's is but a type. Books, with a text, the intellectual filth of which is only equalled by its debasing illustrations, are now sent broadcast over the land, and a prurient taste created in minds that otherwise might avoid the rock upon which so many are wrecked and go down.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Annual Celebration of the Colored Schools of New Orleans—Mayor Kennedy Ousted by Gen. Banks—Kirby Smith to Die in the Last Ditch—A Doleful Picture of Montgomery—90,000 Bales of Cotton Destroyed by Fire.

[Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

NEW ORLEANS, May 8, 1865.

COLORED SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATION.

The first annual celebration of the children of the colored schools, took place a few nights since at the St. Charles street opera house, and by far surpassed the most sanguine expectations. The spacious building presented a magnificent appearance, being beautifully decorated by the flags and banners innumerable that were borne by the vast audience in honor of the occasion. The speeches and declamations of the scholars were superlatively sublime, and reflects much credit upon the scholars, as well as the careful attention that had been evidently paid them by the tutors. The efforts of these little ones met with universal applause from nearly two thousand persons of all colors and nationalities that were present.

Upon the winding up of the grand transformation which the evening had presented, very able and appropriate speeches were made by Rev. Mr. Conway, superintendent of negro labor, Gen. Banks and Dr. Newman, who entertained the large audience present until a late hour in the night, when all retired to their homes well impressed with the patriotism and liberality of the sterling Nathaniel P. Banks.

The mysterious decrees of Omnipotence are slowly but surely developing as our glorious army sweeps onward towards its mission for independence. A few short years ago the vast concourse of people that filled the opera house, or at least a majority of them, were slaves, subject to the scorpion's lash, and necessitated to be ready at any moment to be sold at private sale, or bid off at public auction under the hammer of the auctioneer. To-day they are free, and enjoy all the privileges of our republican institutions, save the right of elective franchise, a boon for which they are daily and hourly contending. People here, as elsewhere, are now beginning to appreciate the qualities and true status of the negro, and ere long no doubt will bestow upon them the full right of citizenship, a privilege and right which has for many years been the goal of their ambition.

THE NEW MAYOR OUSTED BY GEN. BANKS.

Mayor Kennedy's mission to the mayoralty has, like a considerable official bickering that preceded it, been "short lived," and reflects but very little credit upon the late incumbent; from the fact that he looked down with abhorrence upon the poor man, compelled to toil for his daily bread, while the rich received all contracts and favors within his possession at the expense of the city and to the detriment of this community. Scarcely two weeks had passed away before Mayor Kennedy had shown symptoms of partiality, and evidently became tinctured with party feelings, all of which went to kindle a fire against him in the minds of Union men. A meeting of the working men had been called to assemble at Lafayette Square, (public property) to express their disapprobation of the movements which characterized the acts of this official. At the appointed time the populace assembled, but to their surprise—and to the shame of the Mayor it may be said—the gates of Lafayette Square were closed against them, and the doors of Liberty Hall refused to give them entrance. What a sad commentary upon the aristocracy and previous negro drivers of Louisiana. This treatment at the hands of one placed as it were in the chair of justice, called forth the most stern rebuke, and aroused the honest bone and muscle of New Orleans, who expressed on the open street and in the sight of high heaven their opinions of the man, and the clique who surrounded him, who endeavor to rob them of the dearly bought rights of American freemen.

The "working men's" turnout was nevertheless a grand success, and with banners and flags, bearing upon them appropriate devices, they marched along the various streets, *en route* for Gen. Banks' residence, gazed at by thousands of spectators who lined the sidewalks and the open streets on either side. Gen. Banks was not at home, and consequently the crowd retraced their steps and soon dispersed. But Major Gen. Banks yesterday notified Mayor Kennedy to surrender to Col. Quincy, of Massachusetts, a more loyal and no doubt a better man.

Owing to this freak on the part of Mr. Kennedy, the municipal election which was to come off in August next, is in all probability knocked upon the head.

KIRBY SMITH STILL HANGS OUT.

The surrender of General Taylor to the gallant General Canby, the important features of which I furnished you a few days since by telegraph, seems to attract but little attention in this region, from the fact that for some time the same had been anticipated. But had the event transpired a few days previous to the fall or rather the redemption of Richmond, the most unbounded joy and manifestations would be displayed. With the surrender of these rebel strongholds in the East, the rebellion and its chivalric supporters had, using a vulgar expression, become completely played out, and Taylor, being a discreet and sagacious man, saw that the remnant of an army he controlled was inadequate to any advantages to save the bleeding Confederacy from its doom. But Kirby Smith, who, a few days since it was supposed looked upon the matter in a similar light, now fails to see it, and is determined to fight the whole Union army by himself, and fall in the last ditch. The army of the Union around Mobile, elated over the good news that comes to them from every direction are inspired for any action, and ready at a moments beck to invade Western Louisiana and Texas, and sweep out the last bitter dregs of Secesia. The 13th Army Corps, which has done such signal service for their country upon almost every battle field since the commencement of hostilities, will receive orders in a few days, if they have not already, to take up their line of march for the Crescent City preparatory to an active and earnest move in another direction.

The 16th corps, which contains as good metal as can be found on this continent, or in Europe, have after a departure and separation of some days up the Alabama and Tombigby rivers, arrived at Montgomery on the 25th ult., which place they entered after a short consultation by the Mayor and Aldermen on the outskirts of the city. The particulars of this movement have already been furnished you, but a few words respecting it even at this late date may not prove void of interest. Previous to the evacuation of the city by the troops under Adams and Beauford all the large warehouses in the city was fired one by one, and the scene that presented itself is described as being melancholy in the extreme, women and children became frantic in the streets as the flames spread along sweeping before it millions of dollars worth of private property, and depriving many of the only shelter they had to protect them from a scorching sun. The city was set fire in order to destroy all the cotton it contained, lest it should fall into the hands of the Yankees. Over 90,000 bales of cotton were burned, and the large warehouses, in which it had been placed for safe keeping, in connection with hundreds of habitations occupied by the rich and poor, were, long before the sun went down behind the distant clouds, in heaps of smouldering ruins.

This town, as you will remember, was at the commencement of the war the Capital of the Southern Confederacy. From here was sent forth all the rebellious and sinful orders which inaugurated civil war, and causes many houses, both North and South, to weep for past transgressions. The people of Alabama have seen the folly of their ways, and are to-day as true to the Union as years before secession dared to raise its hydra head.

CONCENTRATION OF ...

... cavalry in the 16th corps, in connection with the cavalry and mounted infantry of the other corps in Alabama, are now sweeping through the States of Mississippi and Alabama, and may perhaps strike the Mississippi River in the vicinity of Natchez and Baton Rouge, with the intention of organizing for a formidable cavalry movement into Western Louisiana, *en route* for Texas, while another grand expedition, composed of infantry and artillery, will start from near Mobile in the direction of Galveston. I am confident that this is the programme at present, unless future developments may change the tide, or onward march of the federal army. If the intentions of the military leaders in this department are carried out, as I believe they will, Texas will shortly be in our possession, and Maximilian will have to abandon his position in Mexico, or turn up his eyes in supplication for assistance to Napoleon. In such an hour as this, Gen. Grant himself might lead the Union army to a speedy and triumphant termination.

RUMORED MOVEMENTS OF GEN. GRANT.

Rumors are rife in this city that General Grant has notified some of the military commanders in this region that he contemplates paying them a visit in about ten days from now. This rumor receives considerable circulation, particularly among the Texans, a large number of whom are now in this city anxious to return to their native State. They predict that General Grant, in person, is to proceed at once to Kirby Smith's under a flag of truce, and unite on terms of surrender, then re-unite both armies and march to the City of Mexico. This is a startling revelation, and I can place but little reliance on it. But still stranger things have come to pass since the cry of civil war has been echoed throughout the nation.

GOV. OGLESBY EXPECTED IN NEW ORLEANS.

Col. King, Military State Agent for Illinois, informs me that he has received intelligence from Gen. Sherman, that Gov. Oglesby will start from Springfield for New Orleans immediately after the last sad rites are performed over the mortal remains of President Lincoln.

AMERICUS.

OUR MEMPHIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Affairs in Arkansas—A Yankee Trick by Major Banbridge—White Refugees and the Freedmen.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 13.

STATE RECONSTRUCTION IN ARKANSAS.

The State of Arkansas is being more rapidly and healthily reconstructed than any other portion of the Southwest, and it may interest your readers to know something of the present condition of affairs therein. The military administration is now in marked contrast to that of some other departments, and to that of Arkansas last year. General Reynolds has rare administrative abilities, and his staff are men of honor, honesty, and loyalty. The result of having such moral, high-toned officers is that the discipline is good, the efficiency marked, and the economy in every branch of the service most commendable. There is entire accord in the policy of General Reynolds, and the loyal clear-headed Governor Murphy, and their efforts for the restoration of law and order are rapidly bringing forth good fruit. They have, in conjunction, formed from returned refugees, who were persecuted and driven out by the rebels, a kind of local, yet national, militia, which is commanded by General Reynolds, but whose officers are commissioned by Governor Murphy. A company of such peculiar militia-men who have generally been the victims of gross outrages and wrongs is made up for a particular locality, where those of them who own lands take possession of them, and the others are assigned the abandoned estates of rebels. As may be readily supposed from the elements of which these companies are composed, they are earnestly devoted to crushing out rebellion and exterminating malignant secesh. A letter from one of them recently received contains a paragraph that illustrates the thorough manner in which these agricultural militia-men pursue the wars. He says: "There were sixty-one guerillas present when my father was murdered, we have rubbed out twenty-nine, two are in prison, and the rest will soon be under the sod."

MILITARY COLONIES.

These military colonies have ample space, since more than half the people of Arkansas were driven out by the rebels. Those colonies that have been established in the Northwest, where most of the loyal population of the State formerly resided, are under the command of Col. Harrison, and are most successful. Col. Harrison has his headquarters at Fayetteville, in Washington county. He belongs to the 1st Arkansas Cavalry, that was organized in Springfield, Mo., when Price skedaddled southward.

POLITICAL MATTERS.

There may yet be a stiff political fight between the old Johnson dynasty, representing the conservative element, and the radical supporters of the national government, since members of that old clique are going about trying to gain position and influence by being something more radical than the radicals themselves, yet repudiating the policy of the national government relative to the negroes, and keeping alive hopes that somehow the Upas tree may again become green and flourishing. Such a contest cannot, however, result in making Arkansas a slave State. It cannot permanently check the growth and prosperity of one of the most magnificent portions of the American Continent. It may retard immigration to lands of unrivaled healthfulness and fertility, for despite the prejudice that exists against Arkansas, there are no lands in the United States that are so well adapted for the cultivation of cotton as those along the Arkansas River, the banks of the Red and Tombigbee not excepted, and for fruit culture and the production of superior wine, northwestern Arkansas has no rival this side of California.

A GLORIOUS FUTURE.

In this garden, which rivals Eden in fertility, the work of State reconstruction goes bravely on, the negroes, who are now freedmen, being located in colonies upon the richest cotton lands, abandoned by their traitor owners, and the agricultural, military, defensive colonies of white refugees being established in the healthy, fertile, vine-bearing region of the northwest. Everywhere schools and churches are being established, and loyal people are looking forward with glad and hopeful hearts. Of course the refugees and the freedmen have had to be aided by Government with arms and rations, but when within a fortnight we receive the report to be made by Col. Harrison of the number of acres that have been put under cultivation this year by refugees and freedmen, I have no doubt it will be such as to astonish and gratify every true-hearted American. Incidentally I may mention here that the schools which have been doing so much for the improvement of Arkansas, have been under the tuition of teachers, sent out by the Northwestern Aid Society, of which the Rev. J. R. Shepherd is Secretary.

THE INDIAN TRIBES.

The Indian tribes on the borders of Arkansas who have been used by the rebels against loyal people and the Government, are abandoning their hostility. Fifteen hundred of them are now being fed by the Government at Fort Gibson, where two regiments of Indians have been organized for Federal service. Albert Pike, the renegade Yankee rebel Chief Justice, has lost much of his influence with the Indians, and it is expected that he will emigrate to Mexico.

EXPECTATIONS OF FEDERAL EXPEDITIONS.

There is a general expectation among the rebels of Arkansas, as well as among loyal people, that Gen. Reynolds will shortly send out sweeping expeditions to those sections of the State where traitorism is still dominant. Preparations are being made for something of the sort, but it is not likely the rebels will guess the place intended to be visited until it is struck.

MAJ. BANBRIDGE'S EXPEDITION.

Gen. Reynolds' recently sent Major Banbridge, his brother-in-law, with a small cavalry force all the way down to Arkadelphia, upon the Ouachita river in Clark county, and as some incidents of this matter are both amusing and instructive, I may refer to them in detail. Major Banbridge and his command were not admitted into Arkadelphia, but were required to locate themselves outside; yet at the same time were particularly and urgently desired to hold no intercourse with citizens or with rebel soldiers. Maj. Banbridge gave the required parole, but was astonished to find next morning that the rebels had placed a strong picket guard completely around his command. He remonstrated, and stated that, as he had been treated as a prisoner, he no longer held himself bound by his parole. Having transacted his business, which merely concerned the exchange of prisoners, Major Banbridge and his command started on their return. With genuine Yankee sagacity, enough coffee, sugar, and other necessaries for ten times the number of his command had been taken along by Major Banbridge, and as his wagons traveled slowly, the people, who had been led to believe that the North was as impoverished as their section, were profoundly astonished at the abundance of the supplies. They were told in answer to their inquiries, the prices of sugar, coffee, and other articles in the North, and at their urgent solicitude were furnished with limited quantities from the stores the expedition had with it. The people declared that they had been living for months upon nothing but corn and the meat of wild hogs, which latter some of them declared were so lean and famished that if their noses stuck under a root of unusual strength they were unable to draw them out, and died in their tracks. Major Banbridge's expedition also chanced to take along with it a large number of late papers, containing the news of Gen. Lee's surrender, and documents to amuse his soldiers, and as the Southern people whom he met were very anxious for reading matter, he supplied them with such as he had. After the safe return of the expedition, a large party of refugees from Clark and other counties through which the expedition passed, came into Little Rock and reported that everybody residing between Little Rock and the Ouachita was clamorous for peace on any terms, and attached not the slightest consequence to the lying assertions of rebel agents who were sent around to assure the people that the story of Lee's surrender was all a humbug, and that the North-ern people were suffering terribly from starvation.

COLORED SCHOOLS.

The colored schools of Arkansas are under the supervision of Chaplain Grant, and are in a very flourishing condition; and the United States officer who recently inspected them wrote to his department as follows: "I have just come down from an inspection of the schools and colored people of Arkansas, and I cannot deny myself the pleasure of communicating to you my sincere satisfaction of their condition. The freedmen are well taken care of and well to do, the schools are crowded with pupils and supplied with very efficient teachers, and the home farms are models of excellence. Major Sargent, the Rev. J. Grant, and Captain Mallory are doing ... If Arkansas will not prove a source of sincere satisfaction to you and to the department when you reflect on what God has enabled you to do for the colored race in the Valley of the Mississippi." Similar testimony is borne by Col. John Eaton, Jr., the excellent head of the Freedmen's Bureau in the Valley of the Mississippi. Perhaps, however, Col. Eaton is not altogether a disinterested witness, since the success of the efforts to benefit the freedmen in Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi is more largely owing to his comprehensive views, sound sense, and active benevolence than to any other influence. He is in every respect admirably fitted for his position, and his life and labors will form a most important chapter in the history of our times. We regard it as peculiarly fortunate that at this crisis Col. Eaton has had the confidence and support of the best men in the country.

PROGRESS OF THE FREEDMEN.

It is remarkable that the most marked success of benevolent enterprises for the advantage of the blacks has been in Arkansas, which went farther than any other State in its legislation to disfranchise and degrade the negro. Before the war a negro in Arkansas could neither hold property, traffic nor be found in the State unless he had at least a nominal master. As a consequence of this state of affairs the negroes in Arkansas would less property than those of Louisiana, Mississippi or Tennessee. When our forces established themselves in portions of Arkansas many blacks were sent farther south by their masters, and the ones who have been left are perhaps the sharpest and most thrifty of the number, and under the care of Major Sargent, the local superintendent and Provost Marshal of Freedmen, they have been steadily advancing. They probably cultivated, near Helena, fourteen thousand acres of land last year, and they will this year cultivate under the protection of two companies of soldiers, nine thousand acres of land at a bend of Arkansas River, a short distance south of Little Rock. In many other places they are making similar settlements, but on a smaller scale. Gov. Murphy gives them the selection of desirable lands that have been abandoned by the rebels, and frankly says they are industrious and orderly beyond what any one could have expected. There are at this time fewer negroes than whites fed in Arkansas by the General Government. The Rev. Mr. Roe, the agent of the Northwestern Freedmen's Commission, speaking of the black colony at Pine Bluff, says that it is superior in its management to any other similar institution in the United States, unless it may be that at Arlington Heights, which has cost a great deal of money, while this has not cost the Government a cent. The negro population at Helena have suffered heavily by the flood, but will be supplied abundantly with lands belonging to abandoned plantations on Arkansas River, near Pine Bluff. One of these deserted plantations, belonging to Gen. Johnson, has twenty-three hundred acres of as rich land as there is on the globe.

SWINDLING.

Having thus given you a good deal of gossip in relation to Arkansas affairs, I will conclude by recalling the prediction I made, that arrangements had been made with somebody here, for the payment by the rebels, of certain sums to nominally loyal citizens, in return for which boats were to be placed where they could be captured with their cargoes, by the rebel purchasers, and by assuring you that two boats and their cargoes have, since my last, been thus disposed of.

S.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, May 15, 1865.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION

will be submitted to the people for ratification on the 6th of June, when it will be adopted by at least 25,000 majority. Woe be to the bushwhackers when this has become an accomplished fact. A grand mass meeting is to be held in this city on the 17th instant, by the people of Marion, Ralls, Pike, Shelby, Knox, Macon, Lewis and Clark counties. The Hon. H. T. Blow, Hon. Andrew Krekel, Hon. John B. Henderson and Hon. John F. Benjamin are advertised as speakers. The loyal men of North Eastern Missouri, are fully alive and understand the value of the interests at stake, in the issue to be decided on the 6th of June. Nothing less than the future weal or woe of the great State of Missouri is involved. The last great battle between the loyal men and the rebels of this State will be fought on that day by the ballot instead of the bullet, and forever after the former, the emblem of civilization, of peace and prosperity, instead of the latter, the emblem of barbarism, anarchy and desolation, will decide all questions and settle all disputes. The Constitution provides for colored suffrage, and disfranchises disloyal men. This is a two-edged sword, cutting in the right direction both ways.

COAL AND PETROLEUM

have been discovered in abundance in this State, between this city and St. Joseph. Explorers have "struck ile" without doubt. Free labor will rapidly develop the resources of the State, and within the next few years Missouri will astonish her sister States with her advancement. Her climate, soil and minerals are unsurpassed. Her future will be glorious under the influence of freedom.

HANNIBAL

is destined to become a first-class inland city, when her direct communications with the East are finished and the back country is filled up. The site of the town is beautiful, the soil is a hard gravel instead of mud, and she has the material and in abundance for the very best brick in the United States. They were worth before the war only three dollars per thousand. Building stone is also abundant. The best brick buildings and sidewalks adorn the city, that I have ever seen. The people are all right on the goose, and look forward to see their city make rapid strides in trade and population during the next few years. She has now a population of eight or ten thousand. There is at least one first-class hotel in Hannibal—the "Planters' House," kept by G. W. Storrs, a radical Free-State man, who knows how to make a good hotel in all its appointments.

TO EMIGRANTS

Let me say, pay no attention to the report about bushwhacking, but find such a location as suits you, and take advantage of the low prices of land and cattle in Missouri, instead of going to Nebraska and other distant places. It is much better to stop in Missouri; the soil, climate, timber, nearness to market, fruit, in short, all considerations urge this conclusion.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

Meeting of the Board of Education.

CHICAGO, May 16th, 1865.

Present—Messrs. Ballantyne, Blackman, Bonfield, Brentano, Clarke, Felsenthal, Guilford, Hayes, Holden, Leavitt, Steele, Tinkham, Walsh and Wentworth.

Absent—Mr. Ryder.

On motion of Mr. Holden, Mr. J. H. Foster was called to the Chair.

The Superintendent presented a communication from the City Clerk certifying that all the members of the new Board had been duly qualified.

The Chairman having called the roll and finding a quorum present, declared the meeting ready for the transaction of business.

On motion of Mr. Steele, the Board proceeded to the election of President.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Steele and Clarke tellers.

Mr. Ballantyne moved that the first ballot be an informal ballot. Carried.

The informal ballot resulted as follows: 11 votes cast, of which Mr. Holden received 6, Mr. Foster 4, and Mr. Hayes 1.

On motion of Mr. Guilford, the Board proceeded to a formal ballot.

On the first formal ballot 14 votes were cast, of which Mr. Holden received 8, Mr. Foster 5, Mr. Steele 1.

Mr. Holden was declared elected and took the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Board of Education were read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Brentano, the Board proceeded to an informal ballot for Vice President.

Thirteen votes were cast, of which Mr. Foster received 6, Mr. Hayes 3, Mr. Ryder 2, and Messrs. Steele, Clarke and Ballantyne, each 1.

The Board then proceeded to a formal ballot for Vice President. Fifteen votes were cast, of which Mr. Foster received 10 votes, Mr. Steele 3, Mr. Ryder 2, and Mr. Tinkham 1.

Mr. Foster was declared elected Vice President.

Mr. Foster presented the following communication from the Superintendent:

"TO THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO—*Gentlemen*—The action of your predecessors in re-electing me as Superintendent of Public Schools for the City of Chicago, with an increase of salary, I accept as an expression of their confidence in me, and I am grateful for it. That action has not yet been confirmed by the Common Council, as required by law to make it valid. From the records it appears that my term of office expired March 31, 1865.

These circumstances leave you at perfect liberty to act in the selection of a Superintendent, and I beg leave to place at your disposal all claims I may have to the office I have thus far held, with the conviction that whatever may be the result to myself personally, you will act with reference to the best interests of the schools under your charge.

Very truly, your obedient servant,
J. L. PICKARD.

On motion of Mr. Wentworth, this communication was received and ordered to be placed on file.

On motion of Mr. Walsh, the Board proceeded to the election of Superintendent of Public Schools.

Mr. Walsh nominated Mr. J. L. Pickard.

Mr. Pickard received 15 votes, the entire number cast, and was declared elected.

On motion of Mr. Walsh, the action of the late Board fixing the salary of Mr. Pickard at $2,500 per annum, was confirmed by this Board.

The Superintendent presented a tabular statement of the increase in numbers of the various district schools in the city during the past year, showing a total increase of attendance during that time of 26 per cent, while the increase in the number of teachers employed by the Board during the same time was only 8 per cent.

On motion of Mr. Hayes the Superintendent was authorized to hire rooms for a branch of the Brown School at a rent of $150 per annum.

On motion of Mr. Foster, the Superintendent was authorized to fit up and open an additional room in the Newberry School building.

Mr. Guilford moved that those teachers who are now filling vacancies as substitutes, and shall receive appointment from the proper Committee when appointed by the President shall receive full pay from the present date. Carried.

The Superintendent presented a communication from Mrs. S. L. Patch, assistant in the Scammon School, and residing in the Skinner School district, asking the privilege of having her two children attend the Scammon School.

On motion of Mr. Foster the request was granted.

The Superintendent presented the results of the examination of the second and third grades of the district schools held April 28th.

On motion of Mr. Hayes the Board proceeded to the election of School Agent.

Messrs. C. C. Chase, S. A. Briggs and J. C. Wicker were nominated as candidates.

Mr. Leavitt moved that the first ballot be an informal ballot. Carried.

Fifteen votes were cast, of which Mr. Chase received six, Mr. Briggs 6, Mr. Wicker 2, and Mr. Kimball 1.

The Board then proceeded to a formal ballot.

On the first ballot 14 votes were cast; Mr. Chase 7, Mr. Briggs 6, and Mr. Wicker 1.

On the second ballot 15 votes were cast; Mr. Chase 9, Mr. Briggs 6, and Mr. Wicker 1.

Mr. Chase was declared elected School Agent.

On motion of Mr. Walsh, the salary of the School Agent was fixed at $800 per annum.

Yeas—Messrs. Ballantyne, Blackman, Bonfield, Brentano, Clarke, Felsenthal, Foster, Guilford, Hayes, Holden, Leavitt, Steele, Tinkham, Walsh, and Wentworth—15.

Nays—0.

Mr. Brentano offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to inquire into the expediency and ... in the German language in the public schools of the city of Chicago.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Brentano, Clarke and Hayes to constitute such committee.

Mr. Guilford presented the following resolution:

WHEREAS, At the last session of the late Board involving a large outlay of money by the citizens of Chicago, and as this new demand at the present time will do severe upon many who can illy afford it, therefore,

Resolved, That so much of the action of the late Board be reconsidered as permits the introduction of Greene's grammar, until the publishers of such book shall first bond in the penal sum of $5,000, guaranteeing to exchange without expense so far as the children of the schools are now furnished, and that the present retail price shall not be advanced during its use in such schools.

Mr. Steele offered the following amendment to Mr. Guilford's resolution:

Resolved, That the action of the late Board dropping Quackenbos' grammar from the list of text-books, and replacing it by Greene's, be suspended until further action by this Board.

This amendment was accepted by Mr. Guilford and carried.

Mr. Felsenthal moved that a Committee of three be appointed to receive estimates for the erection of a school building on the lot occupied by School No. 14, and report to this Board at the earliest practicable period.

On motion of Mr. Hayes this matter was referred to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds when appointed, with request to take immediate action.

Mr. Foster moved to adopt the rules of the late Board to be adopted by this Board, except so far as they may conflict with the provisions of the revised city charter and the action of the Board this evening. Carried.

Mr. Brentano moved that the title of Auditing Committee be changed to Finance Committee.

Mr. Hayes moved an amendment, that the committee be styled "Auditing and Finance Committee."

Amendment accepted by Mr. Brentano and carried.

Mr. Guilford moved that in section 3, page 70 of the rules of the Board, the words "half-past seven" be inserted in place of the words "half-past two." Carried.

Mr. Steele moved that the first sentence in section 103, page 94 of the Rules of the Board be amended so as to read as follows: "Pupils shall not be admitted to the General or Classical Department of the High School until they are thirteen years of age, and they shall have sustained a satisfactory examination upon the studies pursued in the District Schools—provided that this rule shall not exclude those from entering at the commencement of the school year who would attain the age of thirteen years at the time of the special examination at the close of the fall term as aforesaid provided for." Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Steele the Board adjourned to half past seven o'clock Friday evening, for the report of the President and standing Committees for the year, and any other business.

J. L. PICKARD, Secretary.

Miscellaneous.

COOK COUNTY War Fund Bonds.

Denominations $1,000, $500, $100,

Payable in 15, 20 or 25 years, as preferred.

Interest Seven per cent—Payable semi-Annually.

Persons wishing to purchase, or to convert their County Scrip into these Bonds AT PAR, can be accommodated at the office of the County Treasurer.

It is not certain that there will be any other opportunity to obtain these Bonds here. If compelled to put them on the market we shall sell them where they will bring the most, and it is probable they will bring more in New York and Boston than here.

TRUSTEES, GUARDIANS, WOMEN,

And all other persons who wish to invest their money in securities that are good, that draw a good interest, that can readily be converted into money without loss, that require no attention, nor outlays in the way of abstracts of title, lawyers fees, and Court costs, will find it for their interest to take these Bonds.

The Government 7-30 Bonds bear a little larger interest, but it should be borne in mind that they have but a few years to run at that rate.

It is believed that there is nothing more desirable for a PERMANENT INVESTMENT than these County Bonds.

WM. W. FARWELL,
C. G. WICKER,
M. C. SILES,
Committee.

Dated Chicago, May 11th, 1865.

LOCKWOOD & CO., BANKERS,

Have Removed from No. 22 William Street to

Nos. 94 Broadway and Wall Street,

NEW YORK.

Orders for the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT and other Securities executed on the usual terms.

Bank and individual accounts received, and interest allowed upon current balances, which may be checked for at sight or after ten days notice.

New York, May 1, 1865.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Maimed Soldiers and others DESIROUS OF Profitably Employing their Time and a small amount of Capital,

Would DO WELL to call upon GEO. E. PELL, At E. B. Bowen's Military Goods Depot, 120 Clark st., (UP STAIRS.)

THE BOOKSELLERS AND

Newsmen of this State can obtain the best Lithograph Portraits of the late President, "The Assassination," "The Death Bed Scene," "Gen. Lee Surrendering to Grant" &c., &c., also, cartes de visite, at ... per 100 ... will have shortly Jeff Davis in Petticoats. Send in your orders early ... Address E. B. BOWEN, Military Goods Dealer, 120 Clark street, Chicago.

NOTICE.—We shall sell at public auction on the 25th inst, at our office No. 60 South Wells street, (if not taken previously) for the charges on same:

... BBLS. TALLOW GREASE.

Left with us for storage, and for whom no owner can be found.

WAHL, BROS. & LIGHTHALL.

Chicago, May 19th, 1865.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP

heretofore existing between JAMES LEONARD and C. J. ADAMS, under the name and style of

JAMES LEONARD & CO.,

Is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party are authorized to sign in liquidation.

JAMES LEONARD.
C. J. ADAMS.

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Lumber Business

At the Old Stand, corner Canal and Adams streets. Also, Yard and Dock at the foot of Harrison street, west side of River.

A NEW ENTERPRISE

IN AID OF THE

GREAT NORTHWESTERN SANITARY FAIR.

By an arrangement made with the American Publishing Association, the Committee now at work in arranging for the forthcoming Fair are enabled to offer, in aid of their Department, the following splendid STEEL PLATE ENGRAVINGS, by the distinguished artist, DONAY:

WASHINGTON'S LAST MOMENTS,

21x28—worth $5.

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION,

22x27—worth $2.

And Portraits of President Lincoln, Secretary Seward, Henry Clay (full length,) General Sherman, General Sheridan, General Thomas, Rear Admiral Farragut, Ex-Secretary Chase, General Fremont.

Tickets Fifty Cents, entitling the holder to one of the above engravings; also an entrance to the Picture Gallery, handsomely fitted up, in McCormick's Building, corner Randolph and Dearborn sts., Room 19, where some remarkable Spirit Pictures are on exhibition, and other beautiful Paintings and Engravings of distinguished artists. Gallery will open May 25. Tickets Fifty Cents—to be had at ROOT & CADY'S Music Store and REED'S Temple of Music.

The Picture Gallery will open THURSDAY, May 25th.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

The rapidly increasing popularity of Roback's unrivalled Bitters, is the most convincing proof of their merits, and the best expression of public opinion in their favor.

This very excellent medicine has become widely known as one of the best remedies for Dyspepsia and other stomach diseases that has ever been offered to the public.

R O B A C K S

B i t t e r s

These Bitters are composed of materials which, from the extensive experience of the inventor, have been found to prove the most efficacious in removing Biliousness, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, Derangements of the Liver, and all diseases arising from an excess of bile upon the stomach.

I have closely examined the materials used in the manufacture of Roback's well known Stomach Bitters, and I find they consist entirely of vegetable matter. The properties of the Bitter ingredients are well adapted for relieving disorders of the stomach and digestive organs when taken as a medicine.

JOHN MUELLER, M. D.

DR. C. W. ROBACK, Prop'r, Cincinnati, O.

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And all kinds of

PINE LUMBER!

City orders delivered promptly. Cars loaded without charge.

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Persons living in the country, and not acquainted in this city, wishing to build houses, barns, fences, &c., can get good Lumber, and save the cost of coming here, by sending orders to us by mail for what they want.

We will fill all such orders promptly and correctly, and will send the bill forward with the Lumber, for collection on delivery, by either an express company or the railroad company.

People buying their Lumber, &c., in this way will get as good an article as though they came here to purchase, and will not have to pay for it till they get it.

We can furnish countrymen with better Lumber cheaper than they can buy in their own town, as we can all our own Stock, bring it to this city in our own vessels, unload it in our own yard, and ship it to our ... by our own workmen, thus having all the operations under our own control. Send orders to us by mail and they will be promptly filled.

R. MASON & SON.

SALE OF STARK, MERCER, AND MARSHALL COUNTY BONDS.—Notice is

hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of an agreement dated January 30, 1865, between the Bishop Hill Colony, of the one part, and James L. Little & Co., of the other part, we shall proceed on THURSDAY, the ... day of June, 1865, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., to offer for sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described Illinois County Bonds, with coupons for interest attached, viz:

Bond No. ... of Stark County, for $1,000.
Bond No. ... of Mercer County, for $1,000.
Bonds No. ... of Marshall County, for $500 each.

Or so many of said Bonds as may be required to be sold to produce a sum sufficient to discharge a note of the said Bishop Hill Colony to the said James L. Little & Co. for $3,000.31 dated Jan. 30, 1865, at ... months after date, with interest from date at the rate of ... per cent, per annum, and the expenses attending the sale.

Chicago, May 16, 1865.

... Atty's for Jas. L. Little & Co.

DOCK PROPERTY, ON THE

South Branch, with the best desirable RAILROAD CONNECTIONS, ... for Lumber Yards, for sale or rent by the Chicago South Branch Dock Company. ...

Medicinal.

Stop that Cough.

DR. CARTER'S COUGH BALSAM,

Will cure Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs.

The most perfect, pleasant and efficacious remedy ever discovered for all diseases of the THROAT, CHEST and LUNGS, is

Dr. Carter's Cough Balsam.

This medicine IMMEDIATELY STOPS THE COUGH, promotes free and easy expectoration, removes all mucous and ... from the lungs ... "PERRY DAVIS" ... all the Pulmonary organs.

DR. CARTER'S COUGH BALSAM

Is purely vegetable in its ingredients, and perfectly warm ... in its condition, and so mild and pleasant ... has been ... for TEN YEARS. Millions of bottles have been sold, and Physicians, Druggists, and ALL WHO HAVE USED IT, unite in saying that it is the MOST SPEEDY and EFFICACIOUS REMEDY they have ever used.

WINTER COUGH.

The harsh dry winter Cough which affects OLD PEOPLE and INVALIDS IN A LOW STATE OF HEALTH, can be EFFECTUALLY CURED by the use of

DR. CARTER'S COUGH BALSAM.

It warms, moistens and stimulates the whole breathing apparatus, and imparts new life to the exhausted system.

Immediate attention should be given to

Coughs, Colds and Diseases of the Lungs.

Reader, have you a Cough, Cold or any disease of the Lungs? Do not neglect it. Delay is dangerous. Millions die annually of neglecting a COMMON COLD. Coughs and Colds, if not cured in their early stage, lead to CONSUMPTION, and thence, perhaps, to AN EARLY DEATH. Be advised in time, and procure at once that celebrated remedy,

DR. CARTER'S COUGH BALSAM,

Which never fails to cure Coughs and Colds in a few days, and has cured thousands upon thousands of cases of CONSUMPTION after Physicians and all other remedies had failed, and the patient given up to die. This BALSAM is the most perfect and infallible remedy for all diseases of the Lungs known to the civilized world.

N. B.—Ask for DR. CARTER'S COUGH BALSAM, and take nothing else.

Price—Trial bottles, 75 cents per bottle; large bottles, $1.50 per bottle.

Sold at DR. E. MARTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, corner of Third and Chestnut streets, St. Louis, Mo., also at 30 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

The Most Important Medical Discovery of the Nineteenth Century is

DR. MARKS' SYPHILITIC CURE.

This Celebrated Remedy is a Speedy, Safe and Radical cure for SYPHILIS in the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Stages.

From time immemorial there has existed in all large cities a contagious SEXUAL DISEASE, called SYPHILIS, which depends upon a special cause, that of a distinct VIRUS, which is capable of transmission by inoculation.

DR. MARK'S SYPHILITIC CURE,

Is the only medicine ever discovered that WILL CURE SYPHILITIC and VENEREAL DISEASES in all their varied and complicated forms, and thoroughly eradicate the SYPHILITIC POISON or VIRUS from the system.

This destructive disease, formerly considered incurable, which has baffled the skill of our most eminent physicians, and caused MILLIONS to be conveyed to PREMATURE GRAVES, or to drag out a miserable existence, ... is now to be as SPEEDILY and EFFECTUALLY CURED by

DR. MARK'S SYPHILITIC CURE

(The only sure remedy) as any other SIMPLE FORM of disease. It has CURED ITS THOUSANDS and NEVER FAILED IN ONE.

SYPHILIS is characterized by three distinct STAGES: Primary, Secondary and Tertiary; the symptoms of each stage is described below, and the price of each PACKAGE, so that persons at a distance can order the medicine suitable to cure the particular stage of the disease with which they suffer.

The First or Primary Stage of Syphilis

Is when the Chancres or Ulcers first appear. The patient should immediately procure a package of DR. MARK'S SYPHILITIC CURE, which consists of one bottle "Syphilitic Cure," one box Pills, one bottle Syphilitic Wash, Caustic, Brush, Sponge, Soap and Lint. These are used to cure the first stages. Price per package, $10.50.

The Second Stage of Syphilis

Is when the disease has been CONSTITUTIONAL and is known by these symptoms: Ulceration of the mouth, throat, glands, skin, head, mucous membrane, ... eruptions on the skin, ... The Syphilitic Cure, Pills and Wash will cure the secondary stages. If the throat is not ulcerated, the Throat Wash is omitted. Price per package, $13.50, including Throat wash, ... $9 per package.

The Third or Tertiary Stage of Syphilis

Is known by these symptoms: Nodes, or hard and painful tumors on the bones; enlargement of the ... caries or decay of the bones; syphilitic rheumatism, alteration of the nails, etc. The "Syphilitic Cure" and Pills will cure the Third stages. Price per package, $15.

Price of "Syphilitic Cure," $8 per bottle; Pills $1 per box; Syphilitic Wash, $1.50 per bottle; Throat Wash, $1.50 per bottle.

Advice to the Afflicted.

Reader, have you SYPHILIS in the PRIMARY STAGES? Do not neglect it. ... YOUR HEALTH, HAPPINESS and LIFE are PERILED by this DESTRUCTIVE DISEASE. Strive to DESTROY IT, if possible, while in the first stage. Procure at once

Dr. Mark's Syphilitic Cure,

Which NEVER FAILS TO CURE Primary Syphilis in a few days. ... it will not pass from the PRIMARY to the SECONDARY STAGE. This medicine is a PERFECT ANTIDOTE to SYPHILIS ... FIRST STAGE ... ANNIHILATES THE DISEASE, so that is never reappears in any form.

SECONDARY SYPHILIS

Is HEREDITARY, and may be transmitted by either parent or both. Those who suspect from ANY CAUSE the existence of any Syphilitic Virus in their systems, should not fail to use

Dr. Mark's Syphilitic Cure and Pills,

And eradicate the Disease BEFORE MARRIAGE, and thereby secure the certainty of a pure and healthy offspring. ... the disease, ... Syphilitic Cure and Pills, and CURE YOURSELVES AND CHILDREN. They will make YOU and YOUR CHILDREN PURE and HEALTHY.

Dr. Mark's Syphilitic Cure and Pills,

Will cure CONSTITUTIONAL SYPHILIS in the Second and Tertiary Stages. Persons who suspect from any cause, either hereditary, from contagion, or bad treatment, the existence of any syphilitic poison or virus remaining in the system, should not fail to use the Syphilitic Cure and Pills ... These medicines will cure the ... matter how long standing, how deeply seated in the system, or how bad. They will annihilate and expel every particle of Syphilitic Virus from the constitution, and restore the perfect state of health and purity. A warning voice to all hereafter forth to all the afflicted in the land to come in, ... be cured before it is too late.

To Rheumatic Sufferers.

N. B.—Those suffering with that painful disease Rheumatism will be pleased to learn that a safe and infallible Cure has at last been discovered. DR. MARK'S SYPHILITIC CURE AND PILLS are constitutional remedies. They remove the cause, and the cure is certain and permanent. They speedily cure the worst cases of Rheumatism, and are the only medicine that will. In support of what we have said, we will wager

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS

That these medicines will cure more cases of Rheumatism, from any cause, than all other so-called remedies put together, in the United States. We challenge a test.

A treatise on Syphilitic Disease, giving plain directions for treatment, accompanies each package of the medicine.

The medicine will be sent by express to all parts of the country on receipt of the money, and 25 cents additional to pay for packing box and shipping.

Sold by DR. E. MARTERLY & CO'S Family Medicine Store, corner of Third and Chestnut sts., St. Louis, Mo., and at 30 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

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Commission Merchants,

Have removed their office to

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This Bank allows to Banks and Bankers throughout the country FOUR PER CENT INTEREST on current daily balances, and collects on the most favorable terms. ...

THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND REMEDY.

DR. J. W. POLAND'S White Pine Compound

Is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.

THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND

Cures Sore Throat, Coughs, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally. It is a remarkable remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel, and other complaints. For PILES AND SCURVY it will be found very valuable. Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried Medicine. It is pleasant, safe and sure. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicines generally. GEO. W. SWETT, M. D., Proprietor, Boston, Mass. BURNHAMS & VAN SCHAAK, and JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati, Ohio, General Agents for the West.

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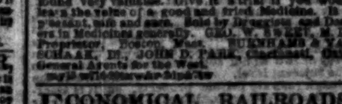

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In Silver Plate. New design, in heart and with ... picture. By mail ... cents, or ... for ...

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FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

FOR

Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostrate Glands, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys and Dropsical Swellings.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

FOR

Weaknesses arising from Excesses or Indiscretion.

The constitution once affected by Organic Weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which Helmbold's Extract Buchu invariably does. If no treatment be submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

In affections peculiar to females, ... or any other preparation, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Painfulness or Suppression of customary evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhoea, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudence, or in the Decline or Change of Life.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure, completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiba and Mercury, in curing these unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

In all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from Broken-Down or Delicate Constitutions, procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is sure to affect his bodily health, mental powers, happiness, and that of his posterity. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

Physicians, Please Notice.

We make no secret of ingredients. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care, and prepared in vacuo by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist of sixteen years' experience, in the city of Philadelphia, and now prescribed by the most eminent Physicians, has been admitted to use in the United States Army, and is also in very general use in State Hospitals and Public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land.

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One Dollar per Bottle, or Six Bottles for Five Dollars.

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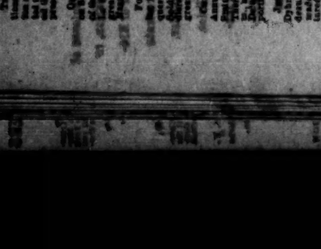
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